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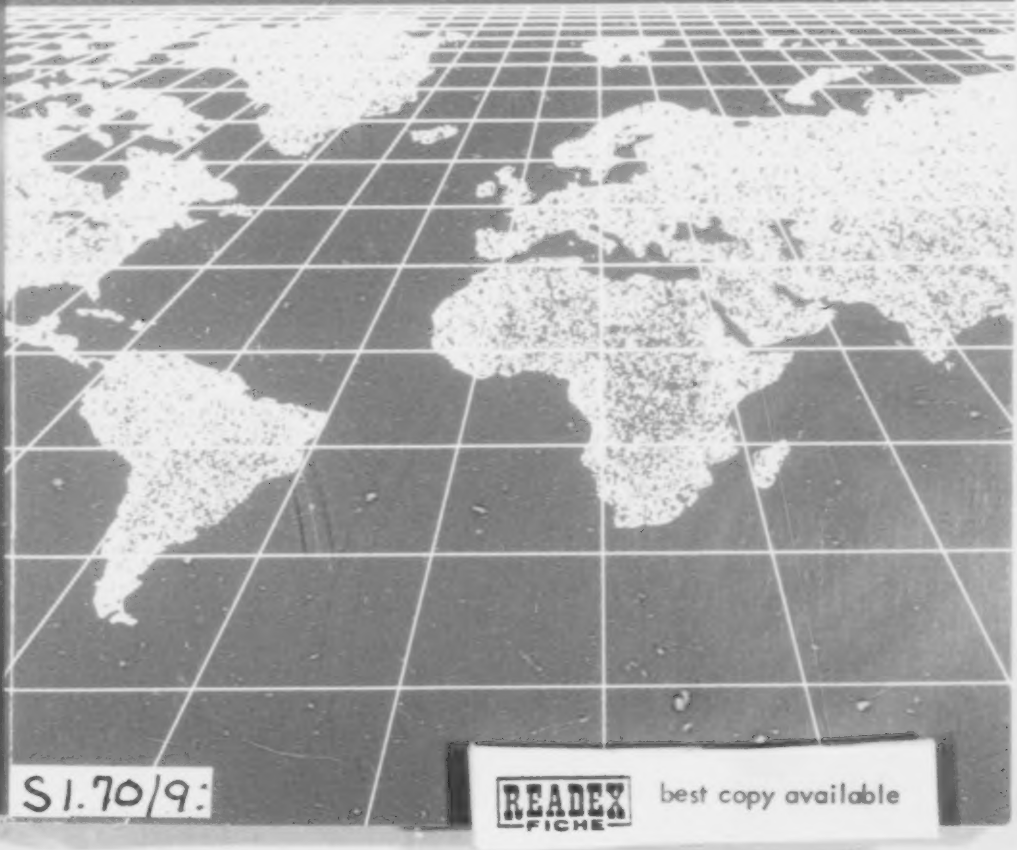
United States Department of State

37th Annual Report

United States Contributions to International Organizations

Report to the Congress
for Fiscal Year 1988



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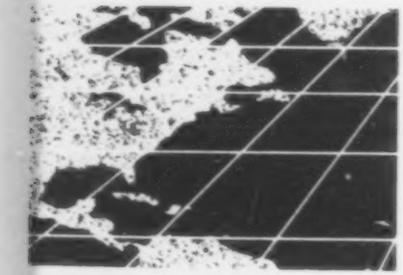

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 9723
Bureau of International Organization Affairs

Released September 1989

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 26, 1989

Dear Mr. Speaker:

On behalf of the Secretary of State, I am transmitting herewith the thirty-seventh report on the extent and disposition of United States contributions to international organizations as required by Section 2 of Public Law 806, Eighty-first Congress. This report sets forth United States contributions to international organizations for the fiscal year 1988.

Sincerely,

Janet G. Mullins

Janet G. Mullins
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

Enclosure:

Thirty-seventh Report to the Congress
on United States Contributions to
International Organizations.

The Honorable
Thomas S. Foley,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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The Honorable
J. Danforth Quayle,
President of the Senate.

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INTRODUCTION

Report to the Congress for Fiscal Year 1988

This report describes in detail United States contributions to international organizations and programs for the fiscal year 1988—October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1988.

The contributions listed in this report which supported U.S. participation in multilateral affairs are administered by the Department of State or the Agency for International Development, except where otherwise indicated. The report deals with contributions to multilateral organizations, i.e., intergovernmental bodies having three or more members.

The amounts reported are actual U.S. contributions made from fiscal year 1988 funds. The adjustments made include credits, Tax Equalization, Working Capital Fund, deferrals, mandatory reductions, e.g., Palestine Liberation Organization and South West Africa People's Organization withholdings and other statutory limitations.

Bilateral organizations are not covered in the text or in the total figures, nor are the international financial institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The latter are the subject of a separate report to the Congress by the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies. Other items of expense excluded from the tabular presentation but referred to, as pertinent, in the text or in footnotes are:

- The cost to the U.S. Government of the salaries and expenses of American employees detailed to the secretariat of international organizations; e.g., the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development;
- Loans to international organizations which are to be repaid to the U.S. Government;
- Commodities donated pursuant to Public Law 480, except such commodities specifically pledged as a part of a U.S. contribution;
- Two-party contractual or other arrangements between an agency of the U.S. Government and an international organization for research or other services.

U.S. contributions to international organizations and programs totaled $1.3 billion in fiscal year 1988. These figures included assessed contributions of $517.5 million to 67 international organizations, and voluntary contributions of $753.8 million in cash, commodities, and services to 43 international programs. Of these totals $722.1 million was voluntarily contributed for programs in support of economic development and humanitarian assistance activities and $61.1 million was contributed to peacekeeping operations, of which $29.4 million was assessed and $31.7 million was voluntary. Our assessed contributions to international organizations in fiscal year 1988 came to 26.13% of total assessments against all Member States, while our voluntary contributions represented 18.58%. On an overall basis, we contributed 21.37% of total contributions (both assessed and voluntary) to all the international organizations and programs. Of the total assessed contributions of $488.1 million (excluding peacekeeping) in fiscal year 1988, $329.7 million, almost two-thirds of that total, helped finance the regular activities of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The remainder consisted of $84.9 million for 8 Inter-American organizations, $56.6 million for 5 regional organizations, and $16.8 million for 39 other miscellaneous organizations. In addition, the United States contributed $29.4 million, or 29.09% of the assessment budget to the U.N. peacekeeping operation in the Middle East.

Of the total voluntary contributions for fiscal year 1988, $753.8 million which includes $7.3 million for the U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cyprus, and $24.4 million for peacekeeping operations of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), $722.1 million, or 95.80% of the total of such contributions, was contributed to 41 special programs in support of economic development and humanitarian activities. The largest voluntary contribution for fiscal year 1988 was $234.6 million to the UN/FAO World Food Program in cash, commodities, and services. The second largest was $111.1 million to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program including five general programs and seven special programs and was followed by $108 million contributed to the U.N. Development Program (UNDP). Other major contributions were $63.3 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency; $53.9 million to UNICEF's regular program; $42 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research; and $30 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS [1]

Fiscal Year 1988

	U.S. Amount	*Percent*
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (assessed budgets):		
United Nations	[2] $147,950,263	25.00
Food and Agriculture Organization	[3] 25,000,000	25.00
International Maritime Organization	654,478	5.32
International Atomic Energy Agency	[4] 33,816,370	25.93
International Civil Aviation Organization	[5] 6,925,644	25.00
Joint Financing Program	677,946	37.13
International Labor Organization	[6] 26,709,633	25.00
International Telecommunication Union	5,183,901	7.64
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	[7] 12,496,370	25.00
Universal Postal Union	922,173	5.11
World Health Organization	[8] 62,855,000	25.00
World Intellectual Property Organization	789,285	5.38
World Meteorological Organization	[9] 5,758,124	24.66
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency	329,739,187	24.02
Peacekeeping:		
United Nations Force in Cyprus: Voluntary	7,312,000	[10] 28.78
United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and UNIFIL: Assessed	[11] 29,400,000	28.60
Multinational Forces and Observers: Voluntary	24,377,000	33.33
Peacekeeping	61,089,000	29.88
Inter-American Organizations (assessed budgets):		
Organization of American States	[12] 38,118,380	66.00
Inter-American Indian Institute	103,422	63.54
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	[13] 11,031,020	61.64
Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission	2,679,000	95.22
Pan American Health Organization	[14] 32,557,380	61.29
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	309,152	60.98
Pan American Railway Congress Association	25,000	26.15
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain	104,000	8.04
Inter-American Organizations	84,927,354	63.33
Regional Organizations (assessed budgets):		
NATO Civilian Headquarters (and MBFR)	[15] 21,096,614	23.35
North Atlantic Assembly	609,844	23.35
Colombo Plan Council	10,660	4.17
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	34,091,384	25.00
South Pacific Commission	796,569	16.83
Regional Organizations	56,605,071	24.12
Other International Organizations (assessed budgets):		
Bureau of International Expositions	22,931	10.42
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Resources	27,848	3.39
Customs Cooperation Council	[16] 1,913,250	25.00
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	6,864,030	15.47

See footnotes at end of table.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fiscal Year 1988—Continued

	U.S. Amount	*Percent*
Hague Conference on Private International Law	59,314	7.10
International Agency for Research on Cancer	851,224	9.90
International Agreement on the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea	57,085	3.13
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	10,856	6.74
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	64,710	5.17
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	485,744	10.00
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	454,225	25.00
International Coffee Organization	551,373	13.64
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	72,011	9.80
International Cotton Advisory Committee	[17] 150,635	11.90
International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES)	78,351	5.71
International Council of Scientific Unions and Its Associated Unions	453,465	12.33
International Criminal Police Organization	870,000	4.08
International Hydrographic Organization	61,551	5.06
International Institute for Cotton	1,946,000	69.67
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	81,278	8.45
International Jute Organization	47,079	9.31
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	32,490	5.33
International Natural Rubber Organization	[18] 1,722	13.70
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	[19] 112,082	33.33
International Office of Epizootics	63,000	2.90
International Office of Vine and Wine	[20] 13,000	4.05
International Organization for Legal Metrology	71,610	8.50
International Rubber Study Group	59,443	10.24
International Seed Testing Association	6,041	3.08
International Sugar Organization	[21] 107,231	11.35
International Tropical Timber	[22] 53,000	4.75
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	[23] 71,000	12.20
International Whaling Commission	31,242	4.24
International Wheat Council	[24] 144,769	16.00
Interparliamentary Union	456,674	12.58
North Atlantic Ice Patrol	169,950	9.78
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization	15,573	3.35
Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses	9,933	13.29
World Tourism Organization	284,411	4.50
Other International Organizations	16,826,131	13.00
Special Voluntary Programs:		
Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program	100,000	78.74
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	42,000,000	19.85
Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Fund)	215,860	8.18
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	170,000	26.97
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	6,244,682	29.50

See footnotes at end of table.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fiscal Year 1988—Continued

	U.S. Amount	*Percent*
International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Assistance Fund	[25] 21,558,394	[26] 27.25
International Fund for Agricultural Development (Specialized Agency)	30,000,000	17.45
OAS Special Cultural Fund	300,000	40.75
OAS Special Development Assistance Fund	4,800,000	57.78
OAS Special Multilateral Fund (Education and Science)	5,400,000	65.10
OAS Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata)	1,500,000	64.04
PAHO Special Health Promotion Funds	5,000,000	20.00
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	400,000	10.35
United Nations Children's Fund	[27] 53,900,000	18.36
United Nations Development Program	[28] 108,000,000	11.65
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	784,000	16.35
United Nations Environment Program	7,840,000	35.96
United Nations Industrial Development	150,000	50.00
U.N. Capital Development Fund	980,000	2.72
U.N. Development Fund for Women	215,000	3.93
U.N./FAO World Food Program	[29] 234,639,448	20.16
U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control	5,520,000	6.11
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program:		
Regular Programs (5)	84,663,943	27.73
Special Programs (7)	26,458,205	15.90
United Nations Relief and Works Agency:		
Regular Program	61,300,000	31.99
Special Programs and Emergency Programs	[30] 2,000,000	2.92
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	245,000	6.11
United Nations Volunteers	100,000	7.34
West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)	700,000	10.14
WHO Special Programs	15,000,000	18.75
WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program	[31] 1,960,000	[26] 28.41
Special Voluntary Programs	722,144,532	18.27
Total U.S. Contributions	$1,271,331,275	21.37

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[1] The amounts reported are actual U.S. contributions—including adjustments, i.e., credits, Tax Equalization, Working Capital Fund, deferrals, mandatory reductions, and statutory limitations. Credits due the United States are deducted. Due to fluctuation of the U.S. dollar, for those organizations that present their budgets and bill the United States in foreign currency, the United States percentage rate is calculated on the foreign currency amount rather than the actual U.S. dollar payment. This table does not include:

- Loans (or repayment thereof) such as the loan to the United Nations for the construction of its headquarters, or the purchase of U.N. bonds.
- Commodities unless a contribution was pledged in kind.
- Contracts and/or research grants by U.S. Government Agencies for services or research performed by an international organization.

[2] The total U.S. assessment was $212,875,525. The United States received a credit of $3,950,263, an offset against its loan to the U.N. Additional adjustments were: less $1,000,000 required by Section 144 of P.L. 99-93; less an estimated $900,000—U.S. share of the Law of the Sea Preparatory Commission; less $13,838,000 for the Tax Equalization Fund adjustment; and less a shortfall in appropriated funds of $49,187,262.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fiscal Year 1988—Continued

[3] The total U.S. assessment was $57,275,000. The United States received a Tax Equalization Fund credit of $7,200,000 and owed $14,343 for a Tax Equalization Fund adjustment. The U.S. contribution was reduced $25,089,343 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[4] The total U.S. assessment was $36,636,149. The United States received a credit of $2,819,779 due to a prior year surplus.

[5] The total U.S. assessment was $7,207,500. The United States received a credit of $281,856 due to a prior year surplus.

[6] The total U.S. assessment was $31,642,500. In addition, the United States owed $74,033 for tax equalization reimbursement. The U.S. contribution was reduced $5,006,900 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[7] The total U.S. assessment was $14,088,351. In addition, the United States owed $750,000 to the Working Capital Fund. The U.S. contribution was reduced $2,341,981 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[8] The total U.S. assessment was $67,923,350. This amount was reduced due to a Tax Equalization Fund credit and adjustment.

[9] Amount includes $593 for the Working Capital Fund and $555,024 for a supplemental assessment.

[10] United States percentage share of cost estimates. The U.S. percentage of pledges made as of December 1988 amounted to 47.66%

[11] The total U.S. assessment was $50,476,092. The U.S. contribution was reduced $21,076,092 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[12] The total U.S. assessment $40,076,700. The United States owed $5 million for tax equalization reimbursement and $10,357,000 for the calendar year 1987 deferral. The U.S. contribution was reduced $11,269,000 representing the calendar year 1988 deferral and $6,046,320 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[13] The total U.S. assessment was $13,137,247. The United States owed $120,000 for tax equalization reimbursement and $3,156,000 for the calendar year 1987 deferral. The U.S. contribution was reduced $3,314,000 representing the calendar year 1988 deferral and $2,068,227 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[14] The total U.S. assessment was $41,066,140. A Tax Equalization Fund credit of 2,903,940 reduced that amount to $38,162,200. The United States owed $8,712,000 for the calendar year 1987 deferral and $1,327,000 for a Tax Equalization Fund adjustment. The U.S. contribution was reduced $9,540,000 representing the calendar year 1988 deferral and $6,103,820 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[15] Amount includes $222,439 for MBFR.

[16] The total U.S. assessment was $2,262,907. The United States had a credit from prior year adjustments amounting to $1,371. The U.S. contribution was reduced $348,286 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[17] Amount includes $51,535 for tax equalization reimbursement.

[18] This amount covers a prior year interest penalty.

[19] Of this amount $55,262 paid the remainder of the 1987/88 assessment.

[20] The total U.S. assessment was approximately $29,519. The U.S. contribution was reduced $16,519 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[21] The total U.S. assessment was $163,119. The U.S. contribution was reduced $55,888 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[22] The total U.S. assessment was $103,455. The U.S. contribution was reduced $50,455 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[23] The total U.S. assessment was $157,083. The U.S. contribution was reduced $86,083 due to an appropriation shortfall.

[24] The total U.S. assessment was approximately $276,157. The U.S. contribution was reduced due to an appropriation shortfall.

[25] Amount includes $4,480,000 in-kind contributions, $7,838,000 for the Safeguards program and other non-proliferation activities, $200,000 for the Siebersdorf Laboratory and $126,000 to support installation of automated equipment in the IAEA Department of Technical Assistance and Cooperation.

[26] Percentage relates to cash contributions only.

[27] The U.S. pledge was $54,400,000. However, due to legal limitations only $53,900,000 was contributed.

[28] The U.S. pledge was $110,000,000. However, due to legal limitations only $108,000,000 was contributed.

[29] Amount includes $56.8 million contribution to the International Emergency Food Reserve.

[30] This contribution was for needs of refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[31] Amount includes cash, commodities, and services.

United Nations (U.N.)

New York, N.Y.

Executive Head. Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peruvian), Secretary General, term expires December 31, 1992.

Origin and Development. The name "United Nations" was originally given to the wartime coalition of governments which signed the Declaration of United Nations at Washington, D.C., on January 1, 1942.

In the fall of 1944 the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals for the Establishment of a General International Organization were issued, and a full conference of all the United Nations was convened at San Francisco, California, in April 1945 to prepare a charter for the organization.

Representatives of 50 governments participated in the U.N. Conference at San Francisco and, on June 26, 1945, the Charter of the United Nations (including the Statute of the International Court of Justice) was signed. It came into force October 24, 1945.

The first U.N. General Assembly convened at London, England, on January 10, 1946. The League of Nations was declared dissolved on April 8, 1946, and its building, library, and archives located at Geneva, Switzerland, were transferred to the United Nations on August 1, 1946.

Purpose. The purposes of the United Nations, as stated in Article 1 of the Charter, are to maintain international peace and security; to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character; and to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Structure. The central organ of the United Nations is the General Assembly composed of all U.N. Members. (For listing of members, see Scale of Assessments tabulation.) The Assembly meets every year. It discusses any matters within the scope of the U.N. Charter, makes recommendations, decides on the work program and the budget, and elects the Secretary General. The other principal organs of the United Nations are: the Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1945.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice, adopted June 26, 1945. Entered into force October 24, 1945, 59 Stat. 1031, TS 993; The United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended (Public Law 79-264).

U.S. Contribution. The budget of the United Nations is proposed by the Secretary General, and is considered in detail by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, an advisory body of 16 members, serving in their individual capacities, established by the General Assembly. The Secretary General's estimates, with the Advisory Committee's recommendations, are submitted to the General Assembly. Amendments to the budget may be made at any point in this latter process.

Beginning with 1974–75, the United Nations changed to a biennial program budget. For the 1986–87 biennium the 41st General Assembly approved a revised gross budget of $1,711,801,200, which was divided equally between the 2 years for the purpose of calculating member states' assessments for both years. The revised 1986–87 level represented an increase of $48,459,700 over the level previously approved by the 40th General Assembly. After adjustments for other income, the 1987 assessed budget amounted to $851,502,100. Taking into account the offset for loan repayment of U.N. bonds, $3,950,263, the U.S. net requirement at a 25% assessment rate to the United Nations' regular budget for calendar year 1987 was $208,925,262. This adjusted amount, less an estimated $1,000,000—statutory restrictions required by Section 144 of P.L. 99–93; less an estimated 900,00—the U.S. share of the Law of the Sea Preparatory Commission; and less an estimated $13,838,000 for the Tax Equalization Fund adjustment, brought the U.S. total estimated requirement to $193,187,262. Due to a shortfall in appropriated funds of $49,187,262, the U.S. contribution was $144,000,000. The contribution was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

Members (159)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 85,150
Albania	.01	85,150
Algeria	.14	1,192,103
Angola	.01	85,150
Antigua and Barbuda	.01	85,150
Argentina	.62	5,279,314
Australia	1.66	14,134,935
Austria	.74	6,301,116
Bahamas	.01	85,150
Bahrain	.02	170,300
Bangladesh	.02	170,300

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (159)	%	*Amount*
Barbados	.01	85,150
Belgium	1.18	10,047,725
Belize	.01	85,150
Benin	.01	85,150
Bhutan	.01	85,150
Bolivia	.01	85,150
Botswana	.01	85,150
Brazil	1.40	11,921,030
Brunei	.04	340,600
Bulgaria	.16	1,362,404
Burkina Faso	.01	85,150
Burma	.01	85,150
Burundi	.01	85,150
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.34	2,895,108
Cameroon	.01	85,150
Canada	3.06	26,055,965
Cape Verde	.01	85,150
Central African Rep.	01	85,150
Chad	.01	85,150
Chile	.07	596,051
China, People's Rep. of	.79	6,726,867
Colombia	.13	1,106,953
Comoros	.01	85,150
Congo	.01	85,150
Costa Rica	.02	170,300
Cote d'Ivoire	.02	170,300
Cuba	.09	766,352
Cyprus	.02	170,300
Czechoslovakia	.70	5,960,515
Denmark	.72	6,130,816
Djibouti	.01	85,150
Dominica	.01	85,150
Dominican Rep.	.03	255,450
Ecuador	.03	255,450
Egypt	.07	596,051
El Salvador	.01	85,150
Equatorial Guinea	.01	85,150
Ethiopia	.01	85,150
Fiji	.01	85,150
Finland	.50	4,257,511
France	6.37	54,240,684
Gabon	.03	255,450
Gambia	.01	85,150
German Dem. Rep.	1.33	11,324,978
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8.26	70,334,074
Ghana	.01	85,150
Greece	.44	3,746,610
Grenada	.01	85,150
Guatemala	.02	170,300
Guinea	.01	85,150
Guinea-Bissau	.01	85,150
Guyana	.01	85,150
Haiti	.01	85,150
Honduras	.01	85,150
Hungary	.22	1,873,305
Iceland	.03	255,450

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR BUDGET
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (159)	%	*Amount*
India	.35	2,980,258
Indonesia	.14	1,192,103
Iran	.63	5,364,464
Iraq	.12	1,021,803
Ireland	.18	1,532,704
Israel	.22	1,873,305
Italy	3.79	32,271,930
Jamaica	.02	170,300
Japan	10.84	92,302,828
Jordan	.01	85,150
Kampuchea	.01	85,150
Kenya	.01	85,150
Kuwait	.29	2,469,357
Laos	.01	85,150
Lebanon	.01	85,150
Lesotho	.01	85,150
Liberia	.01	85,150
Libya	.26	2,213,906
Luxembourg	.05	425,752
Madagascar	.01	85,150
Malawi	.01	85,150
Malaysia	.10	851,503
Maldives	.01	85,150
Mali	.01	85,150
Malta	.01	85,150
Mauritania	.01	85,150
Mauritius	.01	85,150
Mexico	.89	7,578,369
Mongolia	.01	85,150
Morocco	.05	425,752
Mozambique	.01	85,150
Nepal	.01	85,150
Netherlands	1.74	14,816,137
New Zealand	.24	2,043,606
Nicaragua	.01	85,150
Niger	.01	85,150
Nigeria	.19	1,617,855
Norway	.54	4,598,112
Oman	.02	170,300
Pakistan	.06	510,901
Panama	.02	170,300
Papua New Guinea	.01	85,150
Paraguay	.02	170,300
Peru	.07	596,051
Philippines	.10	851,503
Poland	.64	5,449,614
Portugal	.18	1,532,704
Qatar	.04	340,600
Romania	.19	1,617,855
Rwanda	.01	85,150
St. Christopher and Nevis	.01	85,150
St. Lucia	.01	85,150
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.01	85,150
Samoa	.01	85,150
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	85,150
Saudi Arabia	.97	8,259,571
Senegal	.01	85,150
Seychelles	.01	85,150
Sierra Leone	.01	85,150
Singapore	.10	851,503
Solomon Islands	.01	85,150
Somalia	.01	85,150
South Africa	.44	3,746,610
Spain	2.03	17,285,493
Sri Lanka	.01	85,150
Sudan	.01	85,150
Suriname	.01	85,150
Swaziland	.01	85,150
Sweden	1.25	10,643,777
Syria	.04	340,600
Tanzania	.01	85,150
Thailand	.09	766,352
Togo	.01	85,150
Trinidad and Tobago	.04	340,600
Tunisia	.03	255,450
Turkey	.34	2,895,108
Uganda	.01	85,150
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.28	10,899,227
U.S.S.R.	10.20	86,853,215
United Arab Emirates	.18	1,532,704
United Kingdom	4.86	41,383,003
United States	25.00	[1]212,875,525
Uruguay	.04	340,600
Vanuatu	.01	85,150
Venezuela	.60	5,109,013
Vietnam	.01	85,150
Yemen (Aden)	.01	85,150
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	85,150
Yugoslavia	.46	3,916,910
Zaire	.01	85,150
Zambia	.01	85,150
Zimbabwe	.02	170,300
Total	100.00	$851,502,100

[1] The United States received a credit of $3,950,263 as the 25th repayment of its loan to the UN, making the calendar year 1987 requirement $208,925,262. Further estimated adjustments are as follows: less $1,000,000—required by Section 144, P.L. 99–93; less an estimated $900,000—U.S. share of the Law of the Sea Preparatory Commission; and less an estimated $13,838,000 for the Tax Equalization Fund adjustment. This brings the U.S. total estimated requirements for 1987 to $193,187,262. Due to an appropriation shortfall of $49,187,262, the total U.S. contribution was $144,000,000.

United Nations Capital Development Fund

Executive Head. Daan W. Everts (Dutch), Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary reports to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. By Resolution 2186 (XXI) of December 13, 1966, the General Assembly established the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) as an autonomous organ of the General Assembly. In Resolution 2321 (XXII) of December 15, 1967, the General Assembly invited the Secretary General to ask the Administrator and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Program to assume, on a provisional basis for the year 1968, the respective functions of the managing director and of the executive board of the Fund. This arrangement was adopted and has continued unchanged.

Purpose. UNCDF assistance to developing countries consists of grants and loans, particularly long-term loans made free of interest or at low interest rates. Assistance is directed toward achieving accelerated and self-sustained growth of the economies of the poorest developing countries and is oriented toward the diversification of their economies, with due regard to the need for industrial development and using light capital technologies as a basis for economic and social progress.

Structure. The UNDP Governing Council is the policymaking body of the Fund. It normally meets annually and is composed of 48 governmental representatives elected by the ECOSOC. There is a small secretariat to administer the Fund's operations located within the UNDP, which also assumes the small costs of administrative support. The Fund is financed by voluntary contributions. Fund-supported projects are executed by the United Nations, the specialized agencies of the United Nations, and recipient country governmental and quasi-governmental institutions.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. The United States, as a member of the UNDP Governing Council, has helped to supervise the Fund's operations since 1968.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2221 (a).

U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution to the 1988 calendar year program of the UNCDF was $980,000 and represented 2.72% of total government contributions. This amount was paid from the fiscal year 1988 AID appropriation.

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Pledges

Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (41)	%[1]	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$2,000
Angola		1,000
Austria	.07	25,000
Bangladesh	.01	4,848
Belgium	2.60	938,338
Benin		500
Bhutan	.01	2,190
China, People's Rep. of	.22	80,863
Cuba	.07	26,631
Cyprus		1,200
Denmark	11.67	4,205,729
Finland	8.90	3,209,877
France	1.70	612,680
Greece	.03	10,000
Guatemala		926
Italy	10.59	3,816,794
Japan	2.77	1,000,000
Laos		1,500
Lesotho		1,050
Malawi	.01	3,725
Maldives		1,200
Mauritius		1,037
Nepal		1,250
Netherlands	17.67	6,368,482
New Zealand	.19	66,957

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Pledges—Continued

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Contributors (41)	%[1]	*Amount*
Niger		1,000
Norway	12.12	4,370,079
Rwanda		1,000
Senegal	.03	10,410
Sweden	19.66	7,088,372
Switzerland	8.84	3,188,010
Tanzania		870
Togo		660
Tunisia	.01	3,117
Uganda		373
United States	2.72	980,000
Yemen (Aden)	.01	2,450
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	3,320
Yugoslavia	.03	10,417
Zaire		500
Zimbabwe	.01	5,155
Total	100.00	$36,049,510

[1] No percentage shown for amounts less than 0.01%.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations, N.Y.

Executive Director. James P. Grant (American), term expires December 1994.

Origin and Development. The U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund was established by Resolution 57 (I) of the U.N. General Assembly in December 1946, to provide emergency food, clothing, health care, and shelter care for child victims of World War II. In December 1950, the General Assembly, by Resolution 417 (V), extended UNICEF for 3 more years and directed a shift of emphasis to programs of long-term benefit to children in underdeveloped countries. In recognition of this shift in emphasis, the name of the organization was changed by General Assembly Resolution 802 (VIII) of October 1953 to U.N. Children's Fund, and its program was extended for an indefinite period.

Purpose. UNICEF cooperates closely with developing nations in their efforts to (a) protect children as a vulnerable group and (b) enable children to develop their full mental and physical potential. This cooperation takes place in the context of national development programs and entails a maximum of self-help and popular participation. Most UNICEF projects are implemented at the village level in cooperation with other bilateral and multilateral donors, including private voluntary organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations. UNICEF assistance to governments includes six main categories: maternal and child health services; water supply and sanitation; child nutrition; social welfare services; education; and emergency aid.

Structure. UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board which meets annually to establish policy, approve UNICEF's work program, allocate aid to UNICEF projects, and approve the administrative budget. On April 30, 1982, the U.N. General Assembly approved expanding the UNICEF Executive Board from 30 to 41 members. As of August 1988, the Board consisted of the following members:

Term Expires 7/31/89

Canada
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Guyana
Lesotho
Norway
Poland
Thailand
Turkey

Terms Expires 7/31/90

Australia
Belgium
Benin
India
Indonesia
Liberia
Philippines
Switzerland
Uruguay
Yugoslavia

Term Expires 7/31/91

Bangladesh
Bolivia
Byelorussia S.S.R.
Cameroon
Egypt
France
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Sao Tome and Principe
Sudan
Sweden
Uganda
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1947.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 68 Stat. 844 (1954), as amended 22 U.S.C. 2221.

U.S. Contribution. The United States pledged $54,400,000 to general resources, or 18.36% of total pledges of $296,282,483 to the 1988 calendar year program of UNICEF. However, due to legislatively mandated withholdings, the United States contributed only $53,900,000, which was paid from the 1988 AID appropriation.

UNICEF also receives earmarked funds from governments and other organizations for "noted" projects and special emergency relief efforts as well as a considerable amount from private contributions and the sale of greeting cards. Such funds are not included in the following table.

UNICEF
Pledges
Calendar Year 1988

Contributors(115)	%[1]	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 30,000
Algeria	.03	80,000

UNICEF
Pledges—Continued
Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Contributors (115)	%[1]	*Amount*
Angola		1,000
Australia	.75	2,230,216
Austria	.45	1,323,748
Bangladesh		9,480
Barbados		2,000
Belgium	.59	1,756,757
Benin		1,500
Bhutan		5,775
Bolivia		2,000
Brazil	.03	100,000
Bulgaria	.01	35,294
Burkina Faso		2,000
Burma	.08	246,949
Burundi		2,128
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.04	122,003
Canada	4.62	13,693,648
Chile	.02	70,000
China, People's Rep. of	.19	550,000
Colombia	.15	452,577
Costa Rica	.01	15,000
Cuba	.01	19,330
Cyprus		1,000
Czechoslovakia	.04	109,409
Denmark	3.73	11,050,946
Dominica		368
Ecuador	.01	25,407
Egypt	.01	29,114
Ethiopia	.02	49,275
Fiji		1,389
Finland	7.83	23,209,877
France	1.91	5,645,161
German Dem. Rep.	.15	449,102
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.15	9,337,349
Ghana		5,000
Greece	.05	150,000
Guatemala		5,637
Guyana		1,491
Honduras	.01	20,000
Hong Kong		14,560
Hungary	.01	36,936
Iceland	.01	19,658
India	.78	2,301,158
Indonesia	.10	300,000
Iraq	.03	96,774
Ireland	.06	174,129
Israel	.02	50,000
Italy	11.66	34,551,035
Jamaica		3,085
Japan	6.56	19,430,000
Jordan	.01	29,851
Kenya	.01	19,890
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.01	22,831

UNICEF

Pledges—Continued

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Contributors (115)	%[1]	*Amount*
Korea, Rep. of	.06	170,000
Kuwait	.07	200,000
Laos		5,000
Lebanon		230
Lesotho		1,406
Liberia		10,000
Liechtenstein		6,000
Luxembourg	.02	67,568
Madagascar		2,249
Malawi		2,105
Malaysia	.03	84,330
Maldives		3,700
Mauritius		4,290
Mexico		6,608
Monaco		9,241
Morocco	.02	65,000
Mozambique	.02	47,957
Nepal		5,676
Netherlands	4.64	13,755,921
New Zealand	.19	569,925
Niger		1,500
Nigeria	.09	275,257
Norway	9.87	29,237,633
Pakistan	.04	131,614
Philippines	.08	222,800
Poland	.01	29,923
Portugal	.01	15,000
Romania		10,101
Rwanda		4,141
St. Lucia		5,197
Saudi Arabia	.34	1,000,000
Senegal		6,000
Sierra Leone		3,221
Somalia		392
Spain	.45	1,321,749
Sri Lanka	.01	15,000
Sudan		10,000
Swaziland		2,811
Sweden	13.82	40,955,039
Switzerland	3.42	10,142,519
Syria		11,161
Tanzania		11,366
Thailand	.09	275,776
Togo		10,683
Tunisia	.02	53,161
Turkey	.02	50,575
Uganda		400
Ukrainian S.S.R	.08	243,990
U.S.S.R.	.44	1,317,508
United Kingdom	4.44	13,158,907
United States	18.36	[2]54,400,000
Uruguay		5,000
Vatican City		1,000
Venezuela	.04	114,667
Vietnam		7,000
Yemen (Aden)		8,901
Yemen (Sanaa)		12,910
Yugoslavia	.09	254,579
Zaire		2,000
Zambia	.01	24,911
Zimbabwe	.01	19,048
Total	100.00	$296,282,483

[1] No percentage shown for amounts less than 0.01%.

[2] Due to legal limitations, the United States contributed only $53,900,000.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

Nairobi, Kenya

Executive Head. Arcot Ramachandran (Indian), Executive Director, term expires December 1989.

Origin and Development. The U.N. Commission on Human Settlements (UNCHS) was established by Resolution 32/162 of the U.N. General Assembly in December 1977, following the U.N. Conference on Human Settlements held in 1976 in Vancouver. The same resolution established a Secretariat for the Commission, known as the U.N. Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), which has permanent headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. The Commission and the Centre were created from existing U.N. bodies to consolidate human settlements activities, as well as to give them new emphasis. The Commission was created by transforming the existing Committee on Housing, Building, and Planning (established by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1962). The Centre is a consolidation of the Centre for Housing, Building, and Planning (established by ECOSOC in 1964), the U.N. Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (established in 1975), and the unit of the U.N. Environmental Program (UNEP) concerned with human settlements. The General Assembly mandated a close working relationship between UNCHS and UNEP.

The UNCHS mandate is to assist countries to improve their ability to solve human settlements problems through comprehensive and integrated approaches. The Commission has met annually since 1978, at which session it established its basic organizational and operating procedures. Subsequent sessions have focused on substantive themes, including: financing and managing human settlements; upgrading slums and squatter settlements; the construction industry; transportation; land; and community participation. The U.N. General Assembly, through Resolution 37/221, gave the Commission the responsibility for organizing the International Year of the Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) observed in 1987. IYSH has served to focus much of the Commission and the Centre's activity since 1982, with the long-term goal of achieving tangible improvements in the shelter and neighborhoods of the poor. Continuing action through the year 2000 is planned. Beginning in 1989, the Commission will meet only in odd-numbered years.

Purpose. The major responsibility of the Commission is to promote international cooperation in the field of human settlements in order to enhance countries' efforts to solve their problems and to increase the resources available to developing countries. Serving as the Secretariat, the Centre's responsibilities include: coordinating and reviewing all human settlements activities within the U.N. system; executing human settlements projects; and serving as a focal point for information exchange. The Centre is organized into three operating divisions: **Research and Development**, which undertakes practical research on innovative ideas for human settlements developments, especially in developing countries, and conducts training programs for developing country personnel; **Technical Cooperation**, which provides project-based technical assistance to developing countries; and **Information, Audio Visual and Documentation**, which serves as an information collection and exchange channel among governments.

Structure. The Commission, which acts as the policymaking body for the Centre, is composed of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms on the following basis:

(a) 16 seats for African states;
(b) 13 seats for Asian states;
(c) 6 seats for East European states;
(d) 10 seats for Latin American states; and
(e) 13 seats for West European states.

The Commission reports on its sessions to the General Assembly through ECOSOC.

The Centre has a staff of 93 professionals with 125 professionals working in field projects. The latter are assigned to 160 projects being executed in 85 countries. The Centre's 1988–89 budget is $51 million of which $33.4 million is allocated for operational activities, $10.5 million for research and training, and $4.7 million for administration and common sources.

Initial Date of U.S. Participatio
1978

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2221; P.L. 99-190, 12/19/85.

U.S. Contribution. The U.S. made its first voluntary contribution to the Foundation in 1986. In 1988 the U.S. pledged and contributed $400,000, or 10.35% of total pledges. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 AID appropriations.

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HABITAT)

Pledges

Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (44)	%	*Amount*
Bangladesh	.05	$ 2,000
Belgium	7.26	280,662
Bhutan	.02	600
Botswana	.22	8,571
Burkina Faso	.09	3,484
Canada	4.21	162,602
Chile	.13	5,000
China, People's Rep. of	.61	23,477
Colombia	.31	12,000
Cyprus	.04	1,500
Denmark	12.62	487,605
Egypt	.14	5,555
Finland	22.96	887,475
France	2.98	115,044
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	.52	20,000
Guinea	.13	5,000
India	2.59	100,000
Indonesia	.26	10,000
Jamaica	.38	14,652
Kenya	1.78	68,678
Korea, Rep. of	.48	18,500
Lesotho	.05	1,802
Libya	.26	10,000
Luxembourg	.37	14,285
Malawi	.01	486
Malaysia	.26	10,000
Netherlands	15.12	584,456
Nigeria	.27	10,422
Norway	3.36	129,891
Pakistan	.16	6,000
Philippines	.16	6,000
Poland	.13	5,102
Swaziland	.19	7,207
Sweden	8.73	337,268
Togo	.05	1,742
Tunisia	.59	22,829
Turkey	.78	30,000
Uganda	.10	4,000
United States	10.35	400,000
Venezuela	.69	26,800
Yemen (Aden)	.01	575
Yugoslavia	.39	15,000
Zaire	.05	2,000
Zimbabwe	.16	6,358
Total	100.00	$3,864,628

United Nations Development Fund for Women

(formerly The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women)

Origin and Development. Renamed the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in March 1985, the fund was created by the U.N. General Assembly in December 1976 as an extension of the Voluntary Fund for the International Women's Year by General Assembly Resolution 31/133. It came into existence as the Decade for Women was commencing and the Second Development Decade was at its mid-point. This placed it as the interface of those two important United Nations issues: development and women.

The Fund became operational only in 1978 and began financing country level projects as late as 1980. The Fund's creation recognized that immediate and specialized efforts had to be made to demonstrate how support of women could help accelerate the development process. In this regard the issues of development and that of special attention to women within development processes were seen to have a common goal to create conditions that would improve the quality of life for all. They also have a common direction: equity-involving efforts to ensure, at the minimal level, human survival, and, at the most complex level, a fair distribution of the world's resources. The Fund was seen as the only United Nations development cooperation mechanism whose frame of reference lay specifically and boldly at the interface of development and women. In its project-support operations, it has as its primary concern development as the overall goal and women as an integral part of it, taking into account both the women's situation and the development situation in any given country.

The Thirty-ninth General Assembly, through Resolution 39/125, established the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with the United Nations Development Program, which will play an innovative and catalytic role in relation to the United Nations' overall system of development cooperation. This decision was taken after more than a year of debate within the United Nations community about where the Fund should be located—the two most popular options being New York or Vienna. To ensure that proper oversight of the Fund is exercised, the Director will prepare annual substantive and financial progress reports on the use of the Fund to the Administrator for submission to the Fund Consultative Committee. Subsequent reports will be submitted by the Administrator to the General Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women.

Purpose. The purpose of the U.N. Development Fund for Women is to provide financial and technical assistance to promote economic growth, productive employment and social equity through stimulating the full participation of women who have too often been considered as marginal to the essential processes of development. In accordance with the Fund's mandate, in allocating its resources, priority has been given to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries, and special consideration to rural and poor urban women. Because of its broad and highly flexible criteria and guidelines, the Fund has supported both practical development activities which have women as their primary target group, and inputs to create or strengthen women's participation in large-scale projects financed by major funding organizations. The Fund has seriously undertaken the task of being flexible and experimental. Through the projects it supports, the Fund has sought ways to bridge the gap between communities and nations, between literate and illiterate, and between person and society. It has tested methods, designs and strategies which have been successful in meeting the needs of women in many societies.

UNIFEM has assisted more than 400 projects and other activities, including 100 project development missions, since becoming operational in 1987. More than 200 projects are ongoing. Project size ranges from $2,000 to $400,000; the average size is $100,000. Of the projects approved in 1987–1988, 34% involve employment-generating activities, appropriate technologies, and rural/urban development activities; 32% involve human resource development; 24% are concerned with development planning, project design, and research; and 10% are concerned with information and publications. In addition to its own investment of $14 million in the last three years, UNIFEM has leveraged approximately $20 million from other sources. The objectives of these projects were consonant with regional and national strategies for the promotion of development in the developing world in that they dealt with poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, self-reliance, health and nutrition; they promoted employment/self-sufficiency and created import-substitution products; they included agricultural projection, human resource development through education and training and institution building. Some projects played the role of stemming rural to urban migration and others prepared women to be active participants in their countries' policy-making.

The greatest number of projects are located in Africa, followed by Latin America, Asia, and the Pacific and Western Asia.

The Fund's ability to continue making a significant contribution to the development process in the future lies in its capacity to help the developing countries to develop half of their human resource potential and consequently to improve the efficiency of the use of other technical, material and financial resources, and to contribute to the resolution of the developmental issues and processes involved in the provision of technical cooperation.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. The Fund is an extension of the IWY Fund established in 1974. The United States made a contribution of $100,000 in 1975 for the preparatory work of the World Conference of the IWY.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2221; Public Law 95-148, 95th Congress, 10/31/77.

U.S. Contribution. An initial contribution of $3 million was made to the Voluntary Fund for the U.N. Decade for Women in 1978, of which $400,000 was allocated for the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). In 1988, the United States pledged $220,000 which represented 3.93% of total pledges for the year, and of which $215,000 has been paid, with the unpaid balance pending receipt of additional project data. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Executive Head. William Draper (American), Administrator, term expires December 31, 1989.

Origin and Development.

—United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA). Article 55 of the U.N. Charter provides that "the United Nations shall promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development."

The work done prior to 1949 by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in providing technical assistance with funds from their regular budgets became the basis for the establishment of an Expanded Program of Technical Assistance by General Assembly Resolution 304(IV) on November 16, 1949.

—United Nations Special Fund (SF). At the 12th General Assembly of the United Nations in 1957, the United States proposed an enlargement of the technical assistance activities of U.N. agencies through establishment of a Special Projects Fund.

The General Assembly in 1958 adopted Resolution 1240(XIII) establishing the Special Fund. The fund began operations in January 1959.

—*United Nations Development Program (UNDP).* General Assembly Resolution 2029(XX) of November 22, 1965, authorized consolidation of the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund into the United Nations Development Program, effective January 1, 1966.

The program is financed by voluntary contributions to a special account maintained by the Secretary General of the United Nations. The UNDP uses the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the regional development banks to execute most UNDP projects. A small percentage of projects are executed by recipient governments and by UNDP itself.

Purpose. The purpose of the UNDP is to provide systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to technical, economic, and social development of the developing countries.

Through thousands of small-scale projects, the UNDP provides governments technical assistance in formulating their development plans and in building up responsible governmental administrative machinery in the fields of agricultural and industrial production, health, education, power, transport, communications, etc.

Through hundreds of larger scale projects, the UNDP provides governments a bridge between its advisory and training projects and the development capital available from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other sources. These projects take the forms of surveys of resources, research to locate investment opportunities, and training programs to develop competent personnel to carry on development work.

In 1971, the UNDP introduced a system of country programing designed to coordinate UNDP assistance with the recipient countries' own development plans and with other external development aid. Country programs are drawn up by recipient governments in cooperation with local U.N. representatives under the leadership of the UNDP resident representatives and are based on 5-year resource estimates approved by the UNDP Governing Council.

Structure. The Governing Council is the policymaking body of the UNDP. It meets normally once a year and is composed of 48 governmental representatives elected by ECOSOC. Members of the UNDP Governing Council for 1988 were:

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Cuba
Denmark
Ecuador
Fiji
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Guatemala
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Liberia
Libya
Malawi
Mauritius
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Peru
Poland
Spain
Sudan
Syria
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia
Zimbabwe

U.S. Contribution. The United States pledged $110,000,000, or 11.65% of total pledges, to the 1988 calendar year program of UNDP. However, due to legal limitations, the United States has thus far contributed $108,000,000. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 AID appropriations.

UNDP
Pledges
Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (125)	%[1]	*Amount*
Afghanistan		$35,700
Albania		7,667
Algeria	.05	500,000
Angola		2,000
Australia	1.40	13,260,870
Austria	1.03	9,730,000
Bahrain		16,000
Bangladesh	.03	263,340
Barbados		29,701
Belgium	1.84	17,426,273
Benin		1,500
Bhutan		7,530
Bolivia	.01	67,200
Botswana		20,263
Brazil	.27	2,503,394
Bulgaria	.04	417,647
Burkina Faso		2,000
Burma	.02	150,316
Burundi		1,342
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.03	308,081
Canada	6.43	60,747,951
Cayman Islands		5,000
Chile	.06	580,000
China, People's Rep. of	.25	2,400,000
Colombia	.08	800,474
Costa Rica	.01	100,000
Cuba	.14	1,311,838
Cyprus		20,000
Czechoslovakia	.03	325,380
Denmark	8.16	77,066,690
Djibouti		1,000
Dominica		18,173
Ecuador	.03	254,000
Ethiopia	.02	144,928
Fiji		31,435
Finland	3.59	33,950,617
France	4.69	44,346,290
German Dem. Rep.	.06	592,425
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8.21	77,522,349
Ghana	.01	50,000
Greece	.05	476,163
Grenada		1,000
Guatemala	.02	189,000
Guyana	.01	66,283
Honduras		37,500
Hungary	.08	742,917
Iceland	.02	149,351
India	.44	4,176,789
Indonesia	.12	1,100,000
Ireland	.05	489,221
Israel	.01	70,000
Italy	5.97	56,410,256
Jamaica	.01	59,923
Japan	8.36	79,000,000
Jordan	.03	280,463

UNDP
Pledges—Continued
Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Contributors (125)	%[1]	*Amount*
Kenya		15,082
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.03	273,973
Korea, Rep. of	.09	841,600
Laos		19,600
Lesotho		21,908
Liberia		5,000
Libya	.11	1,000,000
Luxembourg	.01	141,643
Madagascar		5,286
Malawi		17,769
Malaysia	.04	385,000
Maldives		2,700
Malta	.01	82,838
Mauritius		4,076
Monaco		8,929
Mongolia		36,475
Morocco	.02	212,294
Nepal	.01	63,250
Netherlands	8.66	81,835,136
New Zealand	.17	1,564,800
Nicaragua		5,000
Niger		3,000
Nigeria	.01	51,940
Norway	8.08	76,335,317
Oman	.01	100,000
Pakistan	.10	973,097
Panama	.03	269,000
Peru	.02	150,000
Philippines	.04	349,221
Poland	.02	194,777
Portugal	.03	300,000
Qatar	.02	200,000
Romania	.06	575,211
Rwanda		15,000
Saudi Arabia	.37	3,500,000
Senegal	.01	100,000
Seychelles		600
Sierra Leone		725
Singapore	.01	100,000
Somalia		2,247
Spain	.60	5,689,655
Sri Lanka	.10	984,640
Sudan		20,000
Swaziland		10,331
Sweden	8.75	82,697,674
Switzerland	3.74	35,371,703
Tanzania		17,957
Thailand	.08	801,030
Togo		3,300
Tonga		10,000
Tunisia	.03	289,400
Turkey	.08	770,000
Turks and Caicos Islands		5,500
Tuvalu		1,105
Uganda		3,727

UNDP

Pledges—Continued

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Contributors (125)	%[1]	*Amount*
Ukrainian S.S.R	.08	770,034
U.S.S.R.	.33	3,130,640
United Arab Emirates	.03	300,000
United Kingdom	4.60	43,436,709
United States	11.65	[2]110,000,000
Uruguay	.03	263,000
Vatican City		2,000
Venezuela	.09	880,000
Vietnam		15,000
Yemen (Aden)		15,870
Yemen (Sanaa)		13,110
Yugoslavia	.09	825,000
Zaire	.01	50,000
Zambia	.01	106,702
Zimbabwe	.01	74,742
Total	100.00	$944,589,563

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] The United States paid only $108,000,000, thus far, due to legal limitations.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on May 31, 1974, as a result of the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire and disengagement agreement. Originally established for 6 months, it has been periodically renewed 6 months at a time. UNDOF's mandate was extended until November 30, 1988, by Security Council Resolution 613 of May 31, 1988. Funds in the amount of $17,664,000 (gross) were appropriated by General Assembly Resolution 42/70 of December 3, 1987, for the period from December 1, 1987, to May 31, 1988, and $17,664,000 (gross) was appropriated by Resolution 43/228 of December 21, 1988, for the operation of UNDOF for the period of June 1, 1988, until November 30, 1988. The U.S. assessments totaled $10,820,620. The United States contributed $10,659,010 from fiscal year 1988 funds. The difference between the U.S. assessment and the U.S. contribution, $161,610, is attributable to a shortfall in appropriations. UNDOF is composed of contingents from Austria, Canada, Finland, Poland, and military observers from United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and numbers about 1,300 officers and staff.

The statutory authority for U.S. participation in UNDOF is P.L. 94-37, June 19, 1975, 89 Stat. 216.

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by Security Council Resolution 425 subsequent to the renewal of hostilities in the Middle East on March 11, 1978. The U.S. goals in proposing Resolution 425 were, inter alia, to stop the fighting in Southern Lebanon, to engage the United Nations in assisting the Government of Lebanon to restore its authority in the South, to begin the process of restoring security and peace to Southern Lebanon, and to involve the international community in a major effort to preclude the reemergence of those conditions which led to the cycle of violence in Southern Lebanon and Israel.

UNIFIL's mandate has been renewed periodically by the Security Council, most recently from August 1, 1988, to January 31, 1989, by Resolution 617 of July 29, 1988. The General Assembly, by Resolution 43/229 of December 21, 1988, appropriated $141,180,000 (gross) for the period February 1, 1988 to January 31, 1989. The United States assessment for the period inclusive from February 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988 totaled $39,655,472. However, due to an appropriation shortfall, the United

States contributed only $18,740,990 to UNIFIL from fiscal year 1988 funds. The total U.S. contribution paid from fiscal year 1988 funds for both UNDOF and UNIFIL totaled $29,400,000.

UNIFIL consists of national contingents from Fiji, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Finland, Norway, France, Italy, and Sweden and numbered approximately 5,800 officers and staff. UNIFIL is also assisted by military observers from UNTSO.

The expenses of UNDOF and UNIFIL are apportioned among U.N. members by a complex formula, which recognizes the special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council under the United Nations Charter for maintaining peace. The special scale implicitly endorses the principle of collective responsibility of all members for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The UNDOF/UNIFIL apportionment scale places member states in the following four categories:

1. The five permanent members of the Security Council assessed approximately 22% more than their rates under the regular scale;
2. A second group of 22 named economically developed states assessed at their regular assessment rates;
3. Forty-seven named least developed countries assessed 10% of their regular scale; and
4. The remaining (85) members assessed at 20% of their regular rates.

United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa (UNETPSA)

United Nations Plaza,
New York, N.Y.

Executive Head. Abdennour Abrous (Algerian), Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa was established by the U.N. General Assembly in Resolution 2349 (XXII) of December 19, 1967, by integrating earlier special programs designed to assist in the education and training of persons in minority ruled southern Africa. Besides Namibia, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia, this included Portuguese territories in Africa before they became independent in 1974–75. The Program is financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions by states, organizations, and individuals. In 1986–87 there were 1,398 scholarship-holders, with 367 (26.20%) studying in the United States.

Purpose. The Program was established to provide comprehensive financial assistance for the education and training of students from southern Africa and the then Portuguese territories in Africa.

Structure. The UNETPSA is administered by the Secretary General of the U.N. in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the UNETPSA which was established in pursuance of General Assembly Resolution 2431 (XXIII) of December 18, 1968. The Advisory Committee is composed of the representatives of Byelorussian S.S.R., Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, Tanzania, the United States, Venezuela, Zaire, and Zambia. In addition, the representatives of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, the U.N. Council for Namibia, the Special Committee Against Apartheid, and the Organization of African Unity attend Advisory Committee meetings in an observer capacity. The Advisory Committee oversees the program of administering scholarships and training opportunities to students from Namibia and South Africa, and other southern Africa students who received UNETPSA grants prior to their countries' independence. The Norwegian Permanent Representative to the United Nations assumed the Chairmanship of the Advisory Committee in March 1983.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1968, for the Program as presently constituted.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2221 (a).

U.S. Contribution. In 1988 the United States contributed $784,000, or 16.35% of total contributions and pledges of $4,794,741, from fiscal year 1988 funds to the U.N. Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA (UNETPSA)

Pledges

Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (37)	%[1]		*Amount*
Australia	1.35	$	64,944
Austria	.78		37,200
Barbados	.01		500
Brazil	.10		5,000
Brunei	.10		5,000
Burma	.02		1,000
Canada	5.93		284,552
Cyprus			221
Denmark	13.82		662,558
Egypt	.01		609
Finland	8.15		390,911
France	2.46		118,110
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2.26		108,229
Greece	.19		9,000
India	.04		2,000
Indonesia	.06		3,000
Ireland	.22		10,423
Italy	6.49		311,284
Japan	6.26		300,000
Korea, Rep. of	.10		5,000
Kuwait	.02		1,000
Luxembourg	.29		13,850
Malaysia	.02		1,000
Morocco	.05		2,348
Netherlands	2.18		104,450
New Zealand	.56		26,820
Norway	19.86		952,381
Spain	.74		35,617
Sweden	7.03		337,041
Switzerland	2.55		122,449
Thailand	.02		1,000
Togo	.01		569
Turkey	.03		1,500
United Kingdom	1.78		85,175
United States	16.35		784,000
Venezuela	.10		5,000
Yugoslavia	.02		1,000
Total	100.00		$4,794,741

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SOUTHERN AFRIC
(UNETPSA)
Pledges
Calendar Year 1988

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)

Nairobi, Kenya

Executive Head. Mustafa Tolba (Egyptian), Executive Director, term expires December 1992.

Origin and Development. The U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) was established on the recommendation of the 1972 U.N. Conference on the Human Environment by Resolution 2997 (XXVII) of the U.N. General Assembly and came into being on January 1, 1973. UNEP's mandate is to act as a catalyst to promote environmental considerations in economic development. Its permanent headquarters is in Nairobi, Kenya. In developing and carrying out its program, UNEP depends to the maximum extent possible on the use of existing organizations and institutions, primarily other members of the U.N. system but including in addition other national and international institutions, both governmental and nongovernmental. The first session of the Governing Council in 1973 established the policy objectives and priorities for the program, which have in subsequent sessions of the Governing Council been further developed and refined but not substantially altered. The Council agreed that "quality of human life should constitute the central concern of the program and that therefore the enhancement of the total human habitat and the study of environmental problems having an immediate impact on man should be given the highest priority in the overall program." It further decided that the fundamental task of the program should be the identification of major environmental problems as well as environmental management activities and supporting measures.

Purpose. UNEP's major responsibilities include promoting and coordinating international cooperation in the field of the human environment and providing general policy guidance for the direction and coordination of environmental programs within the United Nations. Furthermore, UNEP is responsible for keeping under review the world environmental situation to ensure that international environmental problems receive appropriate consideration by governments.

Priority activities of UNEP include the following:

(a) Design and implementation of a Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS) and in particular, its component Global Resources Information Database (GRID);

(b) The Regional Seas Program; and

(c) Activities under its Environmental Law Program including negotiation of an international agreement on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous waste; and

(d) Monitoring of the implementation of the Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Structure. The policymaking body of UNEP is the Governing Council, composed of 58 members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms on the following basis:

(a) 16 seats for African states;
(b) 13 seats for Asian states;
(c) 6 seats for East European states;
(d) 10 seats for Latin American states; and
(e) 13 seats for West European states and others (including the U.S.).

The Governing Council reports on its sessions annually to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

An Environment Fund, supported from voluntary contributions, was established on January 1, 1973, at the initiative of the United States. This Fund provides financing for environmental initiatives undertaken within the U.N. system. Since its inception, the U.S. has provided 30–40% of total annual contributions received by the Environmental Fund.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. January 1, 1973.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 87 Stat. 713 (Dec. 15, 1973).

U.S. Contribution. The U.S. pledge and contribution to the Environment Fund in 1988 was $7,840,000. This was approximately 35.96% of total contributions made by governments in 1988, which amounted to $21,802,830. For the period 1973–1988, inclusive, the United States contributed $128.6 million to the Fund, or 30.62% of total contributions amounting to $420.1 million.

United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

On March 4, 1964, the U.N. Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution to create a U.N. peacekeeping force in Cyprus to prevent a recurrence of the intercommunal fighting that took place there in 1963–64. The force would contribute to maintaining law and order and restoring normal conditions on the island. The Council directed the Secretary General to determine the size and composition of the force in consultation with the Governments of Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, and the United Kingdom, and to appoint the force commander. The Council, which at first established the force for 3 months, periodically extends its mandate for 6 months, most recently until June 15, 1989.

As of November 30, 1988, UNFICYP had 2,089 military personnel and 35 civilian police on Cyprus, for a total strength of 2,124. Austria, Canada, Denmark, and the United Kingdom provided troop contingents. Finland, Ireland, and Sweden also had some officers and military police at UNFICYP headquarters, while Australia and Sweden provided civilian police. UN Secretary General Perez de Cueller announced in December 1988 his intention to appoint Brigadier General Clive Milner of Canada as UNFICYP Commander replacing Major General Gunther Greindl of Austria.

The greater portion of the to costs of the UNFICYP operation met from a fund administered by t U.N., and financed by volunta contributions from member stat and other governments. Over t years, regular United States pledg to contribute to this fund ha represented about 48% of all moni pledged.

The total estimated cost maintaining UNFICYP during 19 was $91.7 million. This figure i cludes cash costs and those absorb by troop-contributing countri which also provide the salaries an allowances of their respective troop As of December 15, 1988, the tot cash costs borne by the U.N. f UNFICYP since its inception we estimated at $581.9 million. Tot cash pledges as of that date we $396.9 million, while total contr butions and miscellaneous receip were $423.5 million, resulting in deficit of $158.4 million.

The United States pledged an paid $7,312,000 to UNFICYP fro fiscal year 1988 funds. The Unite States also continues to work wit the U.N. and other interested cou tries to encourage increased contr butions to UNFICYP, particular by those governments whose contr butions are not commensurate wit their financial capability and wit their interest in a stable Cyprus.

UNFICYP

Pledges and Contributions

March 1964—December 1988 [1]

Contributors (75)	*%* [2]	*Amoun*
Australia	.79	$3,119,889
Austria	1.24	4,940,000
Bahamas		16,000
Barbados		6,500
Belgium	1.35	5,346,283
Botswana		500
Brunei		8,000
Cameroon	.01	28,082
Cote d'Ivoire	.02	60,000
Cyprus	1.62	6,431,359
Denmark	1.39	5,507,732

UNFICYP

Pledges and Contributions—Continued

March 1964—December 1988 [1]—Continued

UNFICYP

Pledges and Contributions—Continued

March 1964—December 1988 [1]—Continued

Contributors (75)	% [2]	*Amount*
Finland	.26	1,050,000
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7.22	28,645,445
Ghana	.02	76,897
Greece	5.88	23,320,312
Guyana		11,812
Iceland	.03	129,174
India	.03	110,000
Indonesia		5,000
Iran	.02	94,500
Iraq	.01	50,000
Ireland	.01	50,000
Israel	.01	26,500
Italy	2.26	8,981,645
Jamaica	.01	34,033
Japan	1.52	6,040,000
Kampuchea		600
Korea, Rep. of		16,000
Kuwait	.04	165,000
Laos		1,500
Lebanon		5,194
Liberia		13,321
Libya	.01	50,000
Luxembourg	.04	149,643
Malawi		6,363
Malaysia		7,500
Malta		5,710
Mauritania		4,370
Morocco	.01	20,000
Nepal		2,400
Netherlands	.63	2,518,425
New Zealand	.02	71,137
Niger		2,041
Nigeria	.01	45,570
Norway	2.78	11,053,265
Oman		8,000
Pakistan	.02	65,791
Panama		1,000
Philippines		12,430
Portugal		12,000
Qatar	.01	21,000
Senegal		4,000
Sierra Leone	.01	46,425
Singapore		9,000
Somalia		1,000
Spain	.02	89,043
Sri Lanka		4,000
Sweden	2.18	8,645,000
Switzerland	2.49	9,900,761
Tanzania		7,000
Thailand		7,500
Togo		7,934
Trinidad and Tobago		2,400
Tunisia		3,000
Turkey	.46	1,839,253
United Arab Emirates	.01	30,000
United Kingdom	19.79	78,537,542
United States	47.66	189,146,177
Uruguay		10,000
Venezuela	.01	48,000
Vietnam		4,000
Yugoslavia	.03	100,000
Zaire	.01	30,000
Zambia	.01	44,343
Zimbabwe	.01	24,940
Total	100.00	$396,889,241

[1] Since UNFICYP's inception, until December 1988, $396.9 million has been pledged and, including miscellaneous receipts, $423.5 million has been received.

[2] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

Vienna, Austria

Executive Director. Dr. Giuseppe Di Gennaro (Italian).

Origin and Development. In response to the Economic and Social Council Resolution 1559 (XLIX) of November 11, 1970, and General Assembly Resolution 2719 (XXV) of December 15, 1970, the Secretary General of the United Nations established on April 1, 1971, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). It is financed entirely by voluntary contributions from government and nongovernment sources.

During the first decade of UNFDAC's existence, emphasis was placed on pilot and experimental projects, where the Fund's financial support was intended to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing larger resources. This is particularly true of UNFDAC programs in key narcotics-producing or transit countries. During that period, most of UNFDAC's resources were devoted to combat the problems of opium together with its morphine and heroin derivatives.

In 1982, UNFDAC adopted a new policy aimed at concentrating financial resources on comprehensive national and regional plans—known as Masterplans—comprising a set of multisectoral projects. This approach was favorably considered by governments that have pledged substantially increased financial support to the Fund since 1983.

Substantial growth in the Fund's resources has enabled UNFDAC to enlarge its opium control programs in Asia as well as to mount large coca control operations—at the Andean Subregion level—in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. In late 1986 and early 1987, new special-purpose contributions enabled UNFDAC to continue rapidly both the geographic exterior and intensification of the programs in key countries. During 1988 UNFDAC was able to strengthen existing programs, as well as begin new ones, in various regions throughout the world.

During 1988, UNFDAC significantly increased its activities in Africa, and by year-end, had nearly 20 projects in various stages of development. During 1988 UNFDAC assisted 40 countries with 101 projects. According to UNFDAC's estimates, the Fund spent in 1988 approximately $31.1 million, 46.70% of it for activities designed to reduce the supply of illicit narcotics, 23.20% for demand reduction, 17.70% for strengthening control measures—including law enforcement, 1.80% for research and other program expenditures. The approved program budget for 1989 amounts to $62.5 million out of which $61.3 million will be used for technical cooperation activities. total of $83.6 million is alrea committed for technical cooperati activities in 1989 and future yea and it is expected that the rap expansion of UNFDAC's activiti will continue.

Purpose. Essentially a trust fu which acts as funding-agency, pla ner, coordinator and evaluator short and long-term project UNFDAC is supporting activities the following sectors: preventi education and information; trea ment and rehabilitation of depen ent persons; crop replacement/agr culture development; and resear and drug law enforcement. Th projects financed by UNFDAC a executed by the governments co cerned, other organizations of th United Nations System, othe international organizations, an nongovernmental organizations.

Initial Date of U.S. Participatio 1971.

Current Authority for U.S Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2291a.

U.S. Contribution. For calenda year 1988, total government pledges and/or contribution amounted to $90,322,457, of whic the United States pledge $5,520,000 or 6.11% from fiscal yea 1988 funds. From 1971 throug 1988, 96 countries pledged $230. million to the Fund, of which th United States pledged $50.8 millio or 22.05%.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (60)	*%* [1]	*Amount*
Argentina	.01	$12,000
Austria	.31	275,862
Austria	.14	130,435

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Contributors (60)	*%*[1]	*Amount*
Barbados		500
Belgium	.03	26,657
Bolivia	.01	5,000
Brazil	.01	9,995
Brunei	.01	5,000
Canada	.62	561,146
Chile		2,000
China, People's Rep. of	.02	20,000
Colombia	.02	19,763
Cyprus		1,000
Denmark	.18	160,731
Ecuador		2,500
Egypt		2,000
Finland	.31	283,346
France	.47	424,636
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.15	3,749,369
Greece	.01	5,000
Grenada		500
Hong Kong	.02	14,079
Hungary	.01	10,417
Iceland		2,000
India	.02	20,000
Indonesia		1,994
Italy	72.19	65,201,511
Jamaica		1,000
Japan	.71	641,034
Kenya		3,247
Korea, Rep. of		2,000
Kuwait	.01	5,000
Liechtenstein		2,146
Luxembourg		2,882
Madagascar		1,300
Malaysia	.01	8,500
Malta		302
Mexico	.01	5,000
Morocco	.01	9,000
Netherlands	.12	106,952
New Zealand	.02	16,763
Norway	2.99	2,696,772
Pakistan		573
Panama		2,470
Philippines		2,000
Portugal	.01	10,000
Saudi Arabia	.19	170,000
Senegal	.01	5,000
Spain	.15	133,929
Sri Lanka	.01	10,000
Sweden	7.67	6,927,055
Switzerland	.41	367,647
Thailand	.01	5,000
Tunisia	.01	5,151
Turkey	.03	30,000
United Kingdom	2.95	2,667,793
United States	6.11	5,520,000
Venezuela	.01	10,000
Yugoslavia	.01	6,000
Zaire	——	500
Total	100.00	$90,322,457

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[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Jean-Pierre Hocke (Swiss), High Commissioner for Refugees, term expires December 31, 1991.

Origin and Development. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), established in 1951 pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 428 (V) of 14 December 1950, was charged with providing international protection for refugees as defined in the statute of the Office and with facilitating their voluntary repatriation or assimilation within new national communities. Refugees within the UNHCR mandate are defined as persons who are outside of their country of nationality or habitual residence and are unwilling to return to such country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or membership in a political opinion or social group.

Since 1957, the General Assembly has passed a series of resolutions authorizing the High Commissioner to use his good offices on behalf of refugees outside the UNHCR mandate. In 1959, the U.N. Refugee

Fund (UNREF) was superseded by the current global UNHCR Program, which is funded by voluntary contributions, and which consistently has assisted both mandate and nonmandate refugees.

Purpose. The general objectives of the UNHCR are to insure legal and physical protection for refugees, to help find permanent solutions to refugee problems, and to provide interim care and maintenance where necessary.

UNHCR expenditures for its worldwide programs in 1988 was estimated at $497.8 million. Of this, $51.5 million was not allocated by region and is not included in the regional levels provided below.

During 1988, refugee assistance requirements in Africa continued to receive the largest proportion of UNHCR resources. UNHCR continued coordination of the major international relief programs in Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, and Sudan, as well as took on emergency operations benefiting those of concern to the High Commissioner, principally in the Horn of Africa and in southern Africa. UNHCR expenditures in Africa totaled $202.2 million: $168.8 million under General Programs and $33.3 million under Special Programs.

By the end of 1988, there were about 148,500 Indochinese refugees in UNHCR-supervised camps throughout Southeast Asia. UNHCR expenditures for refugees in Asia in 1988 were $64.5 million under the General Program and $23.4 million under Special Programs including efforts to combat piracy in the Gulf of Thailand.

At the end of 1988, there were approximately 5 million Afghan refugees (3 million in Pakistan and 2 million in Iran). The UNHCR, as the lead agency in this major international relief program, continued to support efforts to provide food, shelter, medical, and othe requirements for the Afghan refuge and to promote increased self sufficiency among the refugees. Th UNHCR Pakistan general progra in 1988 was $48.7 million.

UNHCR's overall expenditure in Latin America in 1988 totale $36.3 million, with major progra expenditures in Costa Rica Honduras, and Mexico.

UNHCR assistance in Europe during 1988 totaled $18.1 millio with significant increase in staff an other expenditures in Turkey.

Structure. The Executive Com mittee of UNHCR consists of the following 43 member governments:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Iran
Israel
Italy
Japan
Lebanon
Lesotho
Madagascar
Morocco
Namibia
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Somalia
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States
Vatican City
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Initial Date of U.S. Participation 1955.

Current Authority for U.S Participation. Public Law 87–510, 1962. 22 U.S.C. 2601.

U.S. Contribution. In calendar year 1988, the United States contributed $84,663,943 to the UNHCR General Programs. This represented 27.73% of the total contributions by governments in the amount of

$305,358,923. In addition, the United States contributed $26,458,205 to Special Programs, or 15.90% of the total $166,402,293 contributed by governments. Thus, a total amount of $111,122,148 was contributed to the UNHCR 1988 program from fiscal year 1988 funds.

The U.S. contributions to UNHCR programs in 1988 were as follows:

General Programs	
Africa Programs	$ 45,421,795
Indochina Programs	13,712,929
Latin America Programs	9,543,792
Afghan Refugees in Pakistan	15,975,584
Other	9,843
Subtotal	$ 84,663,943

Special Programs	
Orderly Departure Program	$ 45,000
Latin American Programs	125,000
Lao Screening	250,000
Anti-Piracy Program	920,000
African Program	15,000,000
Cyprus	10,000,000
JPO Programs	118,205
Subtotal	$ 26,458,205
Total U.S. Contributions	$ 111,122,148

UNHCR

Contributions—General Programs

Calendar Year 1988

Members (72)	%[1]	*Amount*
Algeria	.02	$ 50,000
Argentina		6,600
Australia	1.60	4,894,738
Austria	.06	195,470
Bangladesh		5,000
Belgium	.19	573,333
Bermuda		10,000
Brazil		15,000
Brunei		10,000
Canada	5.76	17,577,769
Chile	.01	20,000
China, People's Rep. of	.08	250,000
Colombia	.01	18,060

UNHCR

Contributions—General Programs—Continued

Calendar Year 1988

Members (72)	%[1]	*Amoun*
Costa Rica		10,000
Cyprus		5,837
Denmark	6.67	20,378,519
Ecuador		5,000
Egypt		1,000
El Salvador		1,000
Ethiopia		9,662
Finland	2.63	8,041,047
France	.77	2,337,851
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6.58	20,094,188
Greece	.04	130,000
Iceland	.01	33,500
Indonesia		4,000
Ireland	.04	136,298
Israel	.01	20,000
Italy	5.07	15,486,822
Japan	16.74	51,121,726
Kenya		438
Korea, Rep. of	.01	20,000
Kuwait	.02	50,000
Laos		6,000
Liechtenstein	.02	70,249
Luxembourg	.10	291,719
Madagascar		338
Malaysia	.01	20,000
Malta		1,827
Monaco		2,933
Morocco	.01	20,000
Netherlands	4.10	12,519,180
New Zealand	.10	298,256
Nicaragua		10,000
Nigeria	.06	170,035
Norway	3.28	10,020,911
Pakistan		5,079
Portugal	.03	100,000
Rwanda		11,454
Saudi Arabia		10,000
Somalia		1,176
Spain	.17	529,794
Sri Lanka		2,000
Sweden	6.61	20,171,099
Switzerland	2.46	7,510,212
Syria		1,000
Tanzania		2,062
Thailand		15,000
Tunisia		5,100
Turkey	.01	24,549
United Kingdom	6.76	20,648,270
United States	27.73	84,663,943
Uruguay		5,000
Vatican City		2,500
Venezuela	.01	20,000

UNHCR

Contributions—General Programs—Continued

Calendar Year 1988

Members (72)	%[1]	*Amount*
Vietnam		1,000
Yugoslavia	.01	30,000
Zaire		11,500
Zambia		763
Zimbabwe	.01	20,106
Total Governments	97.83	$298,735,913
Intergovernmnetal Organization (including EEC)	2.00	6,116,758
UN System	.17	506,252
Total Contributions	100.00	$305,358,923

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

UNHCR

Contributions—Special Programs

Calendar Year 1988

Members (23)	%[1]	*Amount*
Australia	.33	$ 546,133
Belgium	.67	1,117,003
Brunei	1.47	2,449,105
Denmark	2.31	3,844,326
Finland	2.08	3,465,128
France	.97	1,609,220
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	10.68	17,774,773
Ireland	.06	95,004
Italy	10.25	17,054,525
Japan	4.08	6,795,904
Liechtenstein	.02	35,254
Netherlands	1.06	1,768,509
New Zealand	.01	16,651
Norway	4.01	6,669,309
Portugal	.03	49,225
Saudi Arabia	5.23	8,700,000
Spain	.24	402,258
Sweden	4.27	7,098,390
Switzerland	3.87	6,439,552
United Kingdom	10.03	16,686,089
United States	15.90	26,458,205
Total Governments	77.57	$129,074,563

UNHCR

Contributions—Special Programs—Continued

Calendar Year 1988

Members (23)	%[1]	*Amoun*
Intergovernmental Organizations (including EEC)	22.40	37,278,574
UN System	.03	49,156
Total Contributions	100.00	$166,402,293

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of le than 0.01%.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)

Vienna International Center
P.O. Box 700-A, 1400 Vienna, Austria

Executive Head. Giorgio Giacomelli (Italian), Commissioner General. Term of office expires June 30, 1990.

Origin and Development. The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was established on December 8, 1949, by General Assembly Resolution 302 (IV) to serve the needs of the Palestine refugees displaced by the 1948–49 Arab-Israeli conflict. The U.N. General Assembly has periodically extended UNRWA's mandate, most recently until June 30, 1990, by Resolution 41/69A of December 3, 1986.

Purpose. UNRWA provides education, health care, and relief services to Palestine refugees. It has its own school systems, clinics, and health centers and its own system to procure and distribute rations to hardship cases.

Structure. The Commissioner General directs UNRWA operations. He is advised by a 10-nation commission on which the United States, other major contributors, and the Arab host countries are represented. The broad outlines of the Agency's program are recommended to the General Assembly by the Commissioner General after consulting with the Advisory Commission. The General Assembly reviews these recommendations and requests voluntary contributions from governments, intergovernmental organizations, and private groups in support of the program.

The Agency's main headquarters is located in Vienna, Austria, and is responsible for the supervision, planning, and budgeting for the entire operation. A smaller office located in Amman, Jordan, directs the education, health, and relief staff. Agency Field Offices are located in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip—the areas in which the refugees serviced are located.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1949.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2222(a)(1).

U.S. Contribution. The United States contributed $61.3 million to UNRWA's regular program in 1988. The U.S. contribution represented 31.99% of total government and intergovernmental pledges. In addition, the United States made a contribution of $2 million to UNRWA's Emergency Program for the medical needs of refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

UNRWA

Pledges—General Fund

Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (62)	*%*[1]	*Amount*
Argentina	.01	$ 15,000
Australia	.26	504,560
Austria	.08	145,000
Bahrain	.01	15,000
Belgium	.25	485,302
Brazil	.01	10,000
Brunei	.01	10,000
Burma		1,000
Canada	4.13	7,912,715
Chile		5,000
China, People's Rep. of	.03	50,000
Colombia		2,000
Cuba	.09	166,990
Cyprus		2,151
Denmark	1.08	2,069,240
Egypt		4,348
Finland	.98	1,876,015
France	.81	1,546,978
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2.72	5,205,979
Greece	.04	70,000
Iceland		9,500
India	.01	18,000
Indonesia	.01	16,000
Ireland	.05	104,228
Iraq	.44	846,052
Israel	.24	458,770
Italy	4.96	9,496,493
Jamaica		3,091
Japan	9.71	18,599,445
Jordan	.28	541,963
Korea, Rep. of	.01	10,000
Kuwait	1.36	2,600,000
Lebanon	.19	361,558
Luxembourg	.01	11,461
Malaysia		5,000
Maldives		1,000
Malta		1,190
Mauritius		1,313
Mexico		3,000
Monaco		2,947
Morocco	.01	28,358
Netherlands	1.60	3,062,747
New Zealand	.04	80,460
Norway	5.09	9,761,171
Pakistan	.01	20,000
Philippines		2,000
Portugal	.01	15,000
Qatar	.05	100,000
Saudi Arabia	.63	1,200,000
Spain	1.05	2,007,254
Sri Lanka		2,200
Sweden	7.03	13,465,430
Switzerland	2.80	5,363,858

Pledges—General Fund—Continued

Calendar Year 1988–Continued

Contributors (62)	*%* [1]	*Amount*
Syria	.03	66,372
Thailand	.01	14,215
Togo		1,703
Tunisia	.01	12,362
Turkey	.02	29,868
United Kingdom	4.76	9,117,501
United States	31.99	61,300,000
Vatican City	.01	14,500
Zimbabwe		9,000
Total Governments	82.91	$158,862,288
Intergovernmental Organizations		
European Economic Community	17.09	32,750,879
Total Contributions	100.00	[2]$191,613,167

[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] The total does not include $9,112,146 contributed to UNRWA by the United Nations to which the United States also contributes, or $495,722 from other sources.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

United Nations Plaza
New York, New York

Executive Head. John Eliasson (Swedish), Permanent Representative to the United Nations, is Chairman of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. He assumed the role in March 1988.

Origin and Development. The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa was established by the U.N. General Assembly in Resolution 2054B (XX) of December 15, 1965. It is made up of voluntary contributions from donor nations, organizations, and individuals, an is used to assist victims of *apartheid*. The terms of reference for the purposes of grants from the Trus Fund are laid down in Genera Assembly Resolutions 2397 (XXIII of December 2, 1968, and 2671 B (XXV) of December 8, 1970.

Purpose. The program was established to provide:

(a) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;

(b) Relief to such persons and their dependents;

(c) Education of such persons and their dependents;

(d) Relief for refugees from South Africa; and

(e) Relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia and to their families.

Structure. The Trust Fund is administered by a 5-member Committee of Trustees, composed of the representatives of Sweden, Chile, Morocco, Nigeria, and Pakistan. The Committee of Trustees promotes contributions to the Trust Fund, disburses grants to voluntary organizations and other appropriate bodies concerned with relief and assistance to victims of *apartheid*, and facilitates cooperation in the activities of these organizations.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1969. The United States subsequently ceased its participation in the Trust Fund for a decade, resuming with a pledge in 1979.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2221 (a).

.S. Contribution. In 1988, the nited States pledged $245,000, or .11% of the total contributions and ledges of $4,007,770, to the U.N. rust Fund for South Africa. This mount was paid from fiscal year 988 funds appropriated to the gency for International Development (AID).

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Pledges

Calendar Year 1988

ontributors (39)	%	*Amount*
lgeria	.25	$ 10,000
Australia	1.07	42,846
Austria	1.25	50,000
Barbados	.01	500
Brazil	.25	10,000
Brunei	.12	5,000
Bulgaria	.02	1,000
Canada	.80	32,032
China, People's Rep. of	.75	30,000
Cyprus	.01	221
Denmark	18.07	724,191
Egypt	.02	609
Finland	9.14	366,479
France	2.55	102,362
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	2.70	108,229
Greece	.11	4,500
Hungary	.06	2,500
Iceland	.05	2,000
India	.05	2,000
Indonesia	.07	3,000
Ireland	.26	10,423
Italy	15.53	622,568
Japan	.50	20,000
Korea, Rep. of	.12	5,000
Kuwait	.10	4,000
Luxembourg	.35	13,850
Malaysia	.02	1,000
Morocco	.06	2,474
Netherlands	3.26	130,562
New Zealand	.33	13,410
Norway	16.83	674,603
Pakistan	.07	3,000
Sweden	18.92	758,342
Thailand	.02	1,000
Togo	.01	569
Turkey	.04	1,500
United States	6.11	245,000
Venezuela	.02	1,000
Yugoslavia	.05	2,000
Total	100.00	$4,007,770

United Nations Volunteers

Executive Head. Dr. Brenda McSweeney (American), Executive Coordinator, is responsible to the Administrator of UNDP. Term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The U.N. Volunteers (UNV) was established by passage of a resolution, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on December 7, 1970. The Administrator of UNDP is also Administrator of U.N. Volunteers. It went into operation on January 1, 1971, in New York, N.Y. On June 1, 1972, its headquarters was moved to Geneva, Switzerland.

Purpose. The U.N. Volunteer Program is the multilateralization of an American initiative of the 1960's, the establishment of the American Peace Corps. It provides U.N. financed technical assistance projects with a dynamic human resource and provides youth with an opportunity to serve in U.N. development programs. As of December 31, 1988, the total number of serving volunteers in the field was 1,534, of whom 31 were Americans.

Structure. The U.N. Volunteers is a part of the U.N. Development Program and is therefore a responsibility of the Governing Council of UNDP which controls its budget.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. January 1, 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Contributions. 22 U.S.C. 2501a(b)(2).

U.S. Contribution. As an agency cooperating with UNV, the Peace Corps works closely with the organization, recruiting and sponsoring volunteers and providing some of their expenses. The United States, through the Peace Corps budget, contributed $100,000, or 7.34% of total pledges amounting to $1,363,237. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS
Pledges
Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (22)	%	*Amount*
Austria	.73	$ 10,000
Bangladesh	.09	1,210
Belgium	15.73	214,477
Bhutan	.08	1,090
Brazil	.59	8,000
China, People's Rep. of	1.47	20,000
Denmark	7.53	102,639

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS
Pledges–Continued
Calendar Year 1988–Continued

Contributors (22)	%	*Amount*
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	12.50	170,455
India	.73	10,000
Italy	25.20	343,511
Lesotho	.08	1,050
Niger	.07	1,000
Norway	11.55	157,480
Philippines	.07	1,000
Sri Lanka	.22	3,000
Switzerland	14.77	201,352
Thailand	.11	1,500
Togo	.05	660
Tunisia	.32	4,313
Turkey	.73	10,000
United States	7.34	100,000
Zaire	.04	500
Total	100.00	$1,363,237

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Via Delle Terme Caracalla,
Rome, Italy

Executive Head. Dr. Edouard Saouma (Lebanese), Director General, term of office expires December 1993.

Origin and Development. The Food and Agriculture Organization had its origin in the U.N. Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Hot Springs, Virginia, May 18 to June 13, 1943, when representatives of 44 governments agreed that a permanent international body should be established to deal with the varied international problems of food and agriculture. The Constitution was signed at Quebec, Canada, on October 16, 1945, by representatives of 37 governments at the first session of the FAO Conference.

By agreement of the member governments, which were also members of the International Institute of Agriculture, established at Rome, Italy, under the convention of June 7, 1905, the functions and assets of the latter were transferred to FAO. A formal agreement of relationship with the United Nations entered into force on December 14, 1946.

Purpose. FAO was established to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, and to better the condition of rural populations. The functions of the Organization, as outlined in Article I of the FAO Constitution, are:

1. To collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate information relating to nutrition, food, and agriculture;
2. To promote and, where appropriate, recommend national and international action with respect to research, education, conservation, processing, marketing, and distribution of food and agricultural products, agricultural credit, and agricultural commodity arrangements;
3. To furnish such technical assistance as governments may request; and
4. To organize, in cooperation with governments concerned, such efforts as may be needed to help them fulfill the obligations arising from their acceptance of the recommendations of the U.N. Conference on Food and Agriculture.

Structure. The policymaking body of FAO is the Conference composed of all FAO members. (For listing of members see Scale of Assessments tabulation.) The Conference meets biennially. It approves the broad program and policy of the Organization, adopts the program of work and budget, and elects the Director General.

The Conference elects a Council to act for it between sessions of the Conference, one-third of the members retiring every year. In 1988, the Council was composed of the following states:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Bangladesh
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Cuba
Egypt
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Guinea
Hungary
India
Indonesia

Iran
Iraq
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libya
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mexico
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Switzerland
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1945.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, October 16, 1945, 60 Stat. 1886, TIAS 1554.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution shall not exceed 33.33% of the total (22 U.S.C. 279–279d). Subsequent legislation placed a 25% limitation on the U.S. contribution, effective January 1, 1974 (P.L. 92–544, October 25, 1972.)

U.S. Contribution. The budget for 1986 and 1987 was adopted by the 23d biennial session of the FAO Conference in November 1985. The 2-year budget totals $458,200,800. The United States is assessed at a rate of 25%, amounting to $57,275,000 for 1987. Credits for the Tax Equalization Fund reduced the calendar year 1987 assessment to $50,075,000. The U.S. owed $14,343 for a Tax Equalization Fund adjustment bringing the total U.S. requirement to $50,089,343. However, due to an appropriation shortfall only $25,000,000 was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATIO

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

Members (158)	%		*Amo*
Afghanistan	.01	$	22,9
Albania	.01		22,9
Algeria	.16		366,5
Angola	.01		22,9
Antigua and Barbuda	.01		22,9
Argentina	.86		1,970,2
Australia	1.90		4,352,9
Austria	.91		2,084,8
Bahamas	.01		22,9
Bahrain	.01		22,9
Bangladesh	.04		91,6
Barbados	.01		22,9
Belgium	1.55		3,551,0
Belize	.01		22,91
Benin	.01		22,91
Bhutan	.01		22,91
Bolivia	.01		22,91
Botswana	.01		22,91
Brazil	1.68		3,848,8
Bulgaria	.22		504,0
Burkina Faso	.01		22,91
Burma	.01		22,91
Burundi	.01		22,91
Cameroon	.01		22,91
Canada	3.72		8,522,5
Cape Verde	.01		22,910
Central African Rep.	.01		22,910
Chad	.01		22,910
Chile	.08		183,28
China, People's Rep. of	1.06		2,428,86
Colombia	.13		297,83
Comoros	.01		22,910
Congo	.01		22,91
Cook Islands	.01		22,910
Costa Rica	.02		45,820
Cote d'Ivoire	.04		91,640
Cuba	.11		252,010
Cyprus	.01		22,910
Czechoslovakia	.92		2,107,720
Denmark	.91		2,084,810
Djibouti	.01		22,910
Dominica	.01		22,910
Dominican Rep.	.04		91,640
Ecuador	.02		45,820
Egypt	.08		183,280
El Salvador	.01		22,910
Equatorial Guinea	.01		22,910
Ethiopia	.01		22,910
Fiji	.01		22,910
Finland	.58		1,328,780
France	7.86		18,007,260
Gabon	.02		45,820
Gambia	.01		22,910
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	10.31		23,620,210
Ghana	.02		45,820
Greece	.48		1,099,680

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (158)	%	*Amount*
Grenada	.01	22,910
Guatemala	.02	45,820
Guinea	.01	22,910
Guinea-Bissau	.01	22,910
Guyana	.01	22,910
Haiti	.01	22,910
Honduras	.01	22,910
Hungary	.28	641,480
Iceland	.04	91,640
India	.43	985,130
Indonesia	.16	366,560
Iran	.70	1,603,700
Iraq	.14	320,740
Ireland	.22	504,020
Israel	.28	641,480
Italy	4.52	10,355,320
Jamaica	.02	45,820
Japan	12.46	28,545,860
Jordan	.01	22,910
Kampuchea	.01	22,910
Kenya	.01	22,910
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.06	137,460
Korea, Rep. of	.22	504,020
Kuwait	.30	687,300
Laos	.01	22,910
Lebanon	.02	45,820
Lesotho	.01	22,910
Liberia	.01	22,910
Libya	.31	710,210
Luxembourg	.07	160,370
Madagascar	.01	22,910
Malawi	.01	22,910
Malaysia	.11	252,010
Maldives	.01	22,910
Mali	.01	22,910
Malta	.01	22,910
Mauritania	.01	22,910
Mauritius	.01	22,910
Mexico	1.06	2,428,460
Mongolia	.01	22,910
Morocco	.06	137,460
Mozambique	.01	22,910
Namibia	.01	22,910
Nepal	.01	22,910
Netherlands	2.15	4,925,650
New Zealand	.31	710,210
Nicaragua	.01	22,910
Niger	.01	22,910
Nigeria	.23	526,930
Norway	.62	1,420,420
Oman	.01	22,910
Pakistan	.07	160,370
Panama	.02	45,820
Papua New Guinea	.01	22,910
Paraguay	.01	22,910
Peru	.08	183,280

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (158)	%	*Amount*
Philippines	.11	252,010
Poland	.87	1,993,170
Portugal	.22	504,020
Qatar	.04	91,640
Romania	.23	526,930
Rwanda	.01	22,910
St. Christopher and Nevis	.01	22,910
St. Lucia	.01	22,910
St. Vincent	.01	22,910
Samoa	.01	22,910
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	22,910
Saudi Arabia	1.04	2,382,640
Senegal	.01	22,910
Seychelles	.01	22,910
Sierra Leone	.01	22,910
Solomon Islands	.01	22,910
Somalia	.01	22,910
Spain	2.33	5,338,030
Sri Lanka	.01	22,910
Sudan	.01	22,910
Suriname	.01	22,910
Swaziland	.01	22,910
Sweden	1.59	3,642,690
Switzerland	1.33	3,047,030
Syria	.04	91,640
Tanzania	.01	22,910
Thailand	.10	229,100
Togo	.01	22,910
Tonga	.01	22,910
Trinidad and Tobago	.04	91,640
Tunisia	.04	91,640
Turkey	.39	893,490
Uganda	.01	22,910
United Arab Emirates	.19	435,290
United Kingdom	5.64	12,921,240
United States	25.00	[1]57,275,000
Uruguay	.05	114,550
Vanuatu	.01	22,910
Venezuela	.66	1,512,060
Vietnam	.02	45,820
Yemen (Aden)	.01	22,910
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	22,910
Yugoslavia	.55	1,260,050
Zaire	.01	22,910
Zambia	.01	22,910
Zimbabwe	.02	45,820
Total	100.00	$229,100,400

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[1] The United States received credits amounting to $7,200,000 and owed $14,343 for a Tax Equalization Fund adjustment making its total requirement $50,089,343. Due to an appropriation shortfall only $25,000,000 was contributed.

U.N./FAO World Food Program

Executive Director. James Ingram (Australian). Term of office expires March 31, 1992.

Since it began operations in 1963, the World Food Program (WFP), sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the FAO, has specialized in using food aid for social and economic development and for emergency relief. As the principal vehicle for multilateral food aid within the U.N. system, WFP distributes commodities supplied by donor countries: 1) to support development projects (e.g., food-for-work projects) designed to produce social and economic progress and, 2) as emergency food assistance responding to natural and manmade disasters. Development projects make up approximately 73% of the total WFP program and emergency projects the remaining 27%.

After the initial 3-year experimental program had proved successful, WFP was made a permanent organization which would operate on a biennial basis, beginning with 1966–67. The Twelfth Biennium/ pledging period, calendar years 1987–88, had a target of 3.24 million metric tons of commodities and $1.4 billion in cash. As of December 31, 1988, $1,239,820,753 had been pledged.

The United States has pledged $250 million in commodities and transport costs towards the target. An amount of $175 million of this pledge will be supplied under P.L. 480, Title II. The remaining $75 million will come under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949.

During fiscal year 1988, the United States contributed 695,000 metric tons of food commodities worth $121 and $56.1 million for transport costs to the WFP regular program. The United States also contributed $739,448 to be used f administrative expenses.

In addition, the United Stat provided 234,000 metric tons of fo worth $36.8 million and $20 milli in transport costs for the Inte national Emergency Food Reser (IEFR) which is administered b WFP, but outside its regul emergency relief program.

The United States h contributed $234,639,448 thus f from fiscal year 1988 funds.

U.N./FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Pledges for the Period

Calendar Years 1987–1988

Contributors (81)	*%*[1]	*Amou*
Algeria	.01	$132,50
Angola		20,00
Antigua and Barbuda		1,06
Argentina	.32	4,008,68
Australia	5.70	70,686,91
Austria	.56	7,000,00
Bangladesh	.07	825,00
Barbados		6,955
Belgium	.61	7,512,526
Benin		1,000
Bhutan		2,000
Bolivia		1,000
Burkina Faso		21,201
Canada	20.80	257,871,979
China, People's Rep. of	.10	1,200,000
Colombia	.03	322,235
Congo		20,478
Costa Rica		8,853
Cuba	.09	1,109,352
Cyprus		4,173
Denmark	4.62	57,285,025
EEC	11.77	145,978,805
Ecuador		30,000
Egypt	.03	400,000
Fiji		2,796
Finland	4.20	52,035,887
France	.99	12,315,804
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4.67	57,956,100
Ghana		2,203
Greece	.02	257,000
Guyana		10,800
Haiti		5,000
Honduras		10,000

U.N./FAO WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Pledges for the Period—Continued

Calendar Years 1987–1988—Continued

Contributors (81)	%[1]	*Amount*
Hungary	.04	440,000
Iceland		27,600
India	.15	1,850,000
Ireland	.17	2,142,230
Italy	2.87	35,635,533
Jamaica		10,000
Japan	2.10	26,000,000
Jordan	.01	75,000
Kenya		633
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	.02	200,000
Korea, Rep. of	.01	100,000
Kuwait	.02	250,000
Laos		1,000
Lebanon		3,829
Lesotho		43,725
Luxembourg		18,539
Madagascar		4,054
Malawi		4,036
Malaysia		23,439
Malta		2,570
Mauritius		2,500
Morocco		29,233
Nepal		7,500
Netherlands	6.88	85,359,273
New Zealand	.05	637,750
Norway	3.96	49,064,731
Pakistan	.08	1,000,000
Panama		2,000
Paraguay		30,000
Peru		20,000
Philippines		40,586
Sao Tome and Principe		1,000
Saudi Arabia	2.42	30,000,000
Somolia		343
Spain	.04	510,455
Sri Lanka	.02	197,209
Swaziland		4,582
Sweden	4.10	50,822,284
Switzerland	.87	10,788,792
Syria		44,643
Tanzania		15,158
Thailand	.01	70,000
Turkey	.02	216,000
United Kingdom	1.37	17,046,927
United States	20.16	[2]250,000,000
Vietnam		16,000
Yemen (Aden)		6,325
Yemen (Sanaa)		10,010
Total	100.00	$1,239,820,753

[1] No percentage shown for amounts less than 0.01%.

[2] The U.S. pledge is subject to the availability of commodities.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Vienna International Center
Wagramerstrasse 5,
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Executive Head. Hans Blix (Swedish), Director General, term of office expires November 30, 1993.

Origin and Development. President Eisenhower, in an address to the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1953, urged the establishment of an international organization to "devise methods whereby . . . fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind." In 1954, a group of eight countries met in Washington to prepare a draft statute. In December 1954, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations which expressed the hope that "the International Atomic Energy Agency would be established in order to assist in lifting the burdens of poverty, hunger, and disease." The Statute Conference in September 1956 was attended by 81 nations. On October 26, 1956, the Statute was signed by 70 states and a Preparatory Commission of 18 members was established. The Statute came into force on July 29, 1957.

Purpose. The Agency's basic objectives as set forth in its statute are "to seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world," and to "ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose." To meet this objective the Agency seeks to encourage and assist research, development, and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses, and to establish and administer safeguards over nuclear materials. The IAEA is also the primary focal point for international cooperation in nuclear safety.

Under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which entered into force in 1970, the Agency was designated to verify that nuclear materials are not diverted from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and was vested with the responsibility of carrying out a new and broader range of international safeguards pursuant to the Treaty.

Structure. The IAEA is composed of the Secretariat, headed by the Director General, the Board of Governors, made up of representatives from 35 member states, and the General Conference, made up of representatives from all 112 member states (see Scale of Assessments tabulation). The General Conference, which generally meets once a year (usually in September), elects some of the Board members (the others are designated by the outgoing Board of Governors), approves the program and budget, approves the appointment of the Director General every 4 years, and considers other matters referred to it by the Board. The Board of Governors meets at its own discretion, usually three or four times a year, to consider matters proposed by the Director General and member states, as well as other matters arising from previous General Conference decisions. The Board also has authority to carry out the functions of the IAEA subject to its responsibilities in certain matters to the General Conference.

The following are members of the 1987/88 Board of Governors:

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Cuba
Egypt
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Libya
Madagascar
Nigeria
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1957.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, October 26, 1956, 8 UST 1093, TIAS 3873.

U.S. Contribution. The calendar year 1987 regular assessment budget amounted to approximately $141,314,739. The United States was assessed 25.93%, or $36,636,149. Due to prior years surplus the United States received a credit of $2,819,779, reducing its requirement to $33,816,370. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

Members (112)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 9,875
Albania	.01	9,875
Algeria	.09	130,436
Argentina	.41	585,884
Australia	1.70	2,403,332
Austria	.76	1,069,775
Bangladesh	.02	21,673
Belgium	1.21	1,714,574

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (112)	%	*Amount*
Bolivia	.01	9,875
Brazil	.91	1,286,123
Bulgaria	.11	151,079
Burma	.01	10,150
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.35	498,253
Cameroon	.01	9,875
Canada	3.14	4,440,303
Chile	.05	68,993
China, People's Rep. of	.64	900,206
Colombia	.09	124,405
Costa Rica	.01	18,995
Cote d'Ivoire	.01	18,995
Cuba	.06	85,861
Cyprus	.01	18,995
Czechoslovakia	.72	1,011,156
Denmark	.74	1,040,467
Dominican Rep.	.02	28,116
Ecuador	.02	28,116
Egypt	.05	67,964
El Salvador	.01	9,875
Ethiopia	.01	9,875
Finland	.51	718,072
France	6.53	9,232,309
Gabon	.03	43,966
German Dem. Rep.	1.36	1,919,733
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8.47	11,972,696
Ghana	.01	10,494
Greece	.29	403,519
Guatemala	.01	19,270
Haiti	.01	9,875
Hungary	.16	229,369
Iceland	.03	43,966
India	.26	361,789
Indonesia	.10	134,555
Iran	.41	583,221
Iraq	.08	111,165
Ireland	.19	263,779
Israel	.23	322,396
Italy	3.89	5,495,423
Jamaica	.01	19,184
Japan	11.13	15,724,235
Jordan	.01	9,875
Kampuchea	.01	9,875
Kenya	.01	9,875
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.03	48,006
Korea, Rep. of	.13	186,190
Kuwait	.30	424,981
Lebanon	.01	10,150
Liberia	.01	9,875
Libya	.27	381,015
Liechtenstein	.01	14,654
Luxembourg	.05	73,272
Madagascar	.01	9,875
Malaysia	.07	93,609
Mali	.01	9,875

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1986—Continued

Members (112)	%	*Amount*
Mauritius	.01	9,875
Mexico	.59	833,175
Monaco	.01	14,654
Mongolia	.01	9,875
Morocco	.03	47,663
Netherlands	1.78	2,520,565
New Zealand	.25	351,709
Nicaragua	.01	9,875
Niger	.01	9,875
Nigeria	.13	176,726
Norway	.55	776,685
Pakistan	.04	59,872
Panama	.01	18,995
Paraguay	.01	18,995
Peru	.05	66,247
Philippines	.07	97,729
Poland	.48	685,238
Portugal	.12	169,666
Qatar	.04	58,619
Romania	.13	183,934
Saudi Arabia	1.00	1,406,829
Senegal	.01	9,875
Sierra Leone	.01	9,875
Singapore	.07	92,580
South Africa	.29	410,041
Spain	2.08	2,945,546
Sri Lanka	.01	10,150
Sudan	.01	10,064
Sweden	1.29	1,817,152
Switzerland	1.15	1,626,647
Syria	.03	37,237
Tanzania	.01	9,875
Thailand	.06	85,861
Tunisia	.02	28,116
Turkey	.23	320,402
Uganda	.01	9,875
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.32	1,861,118
U.S.S.R.	10.46	14,786,351
United Arab Emirates	.19	263,779
United Kingdom	4.99	7,048,793
United States	25.93	[1]36,636,149
Uruguay	.03	38,542
Vatican City	.01	14,654
Venezuela	.39	549,451
Vietnam	.01	11,180
Yugoslavia	.30	422,447
Zaire	.01	10,064
Zambia	.01	9,875
Zimbabwe	.01	18,995
Total	100.00	$141,314,739

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[1] The United States received a credit of $2,819,779 for prior years surplus reducing its contribution to $33,816,370.

IAEA Technical Assistance and Coperation Fund

This program supports technical cooperation activities in developing states related to the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The IAEA Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund is financed by voluntary cash contributions from member states. Moreover, in-kind assistance is provided by some states in the form of fellowships, equipment, expert services, and training courses.

Pledges toward the calendar year 1988 program target of $38,000,000 amounted to $32,710,534. The United States pledged a voluntary cash contribution of $9,210,000 or 24.24% of the total program target amount. However, due to a legal limitation, only $8,914,394 was contributed, or 27.25%. The United States also provided $4,480,000 in experts, equipment, training courses, and fellowships. In addition, $7,838,000 was obligated for strengthening IAEA safeguards and other non-proliferation activities, $200,000 for upgrading training facilities at the IAEA Siebersdorf Laboratory, and $126,000 to support installment of office and automation equipment in the IAEA Department of Technical Assistance and Cooperation. Thus the total provided from fiscal year 1988 funds was $21,558,394.

IAEA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUND

Cash Pledges

Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (62)	%[1]	*Amount*
Albania	.01	$ 3,800
Argentina	.35	116,000
Australia	1.32	431,655
Austria	.85	277,400
Belgium	.34	110,803
Brazil	.80	262,000
Bulgaria	.19	60,800
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.38	124,916
Cameroon	.01	4,076
Canada	3.26	1,067,255
Chile	.08	26,600
China, People's Rep. of	.91	296,400
Cuba	.10	34,200
Cyprus	.02	7,600
Czechoslovakia	.80	262,200
Denmark	.82	269,800
Egypt	.07	23,800
Finland	.57	186,200
France	7.32	2,394,000
German Dem. Rep.	1.52	497,800
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	9.49	3,104,600
Ghana	.02	6,000
Greece	.50	163,400
Guatemala	.02	7,600
Hungary	.28	92,340
Iceland	.03	11,400
India	.41	133,000
Indonesia	.12	39,000
Iraq	.14	45,600
Italy	1.79	586,081
Japan	12.47	4,077,400
Jordan	.01	3,800
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.06	19,000
Korea, Rep. of	.23	76,000
Liechtenstein	.01	3,800
Madagascar	.01	3,250
Malaysia	.12	38,000
Mexico	.80	261,000
Mongolia	.01	3,800
Morocco	.06	19,000
Netherlands	2.00	653,600
Nigeria	.22	72,200
Norway	.62	201,400
Pakistan	.07	22,800
Poland	.73	239,400
Senegal	.01	3,800
Spain	.09	30,000
Sri Lanka	.01	3,800
Sudan	.01	3,800
Sweden	1.44	471,200
Switzerland	1.29	421,800
Thailand	.10	34,200
Turkey	.39	129,200
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.43	468,923
U.S.S.R.	11.75	3,843,541
United Kingdom	5.59	1,827,800
United States	27.25	[2]8,914,394
Vatican City	.01	2,000

IAEA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FUND

Cash Pledges—Continued

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Contributors (62)	%[1]	*Amount*
Venezuela	.12	40,000
Vietnam		500
Yugoslavia	.52	171,000
Zambia	.01	3,800
Total	100.00	$32,710,534

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[1] No percentage shown for amounts of less than 0.01%.

[2] Due to a legal limitation, the United States contributed only $8,914,394 of its original pledge of $9,210,000.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

1000 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
H3A 2R2

Executive Head. Assad Kotaite (Lebanese), President of the Council, term expires October 1989.

Origin and Development. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established under the Convention on International Civil Aviation, which was concluded at Chicago, Illinois, on December 7, 1944.

The International Civil Aviation Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations in accordance with an agreement between the two organizations. This agreement entered into force on May 13, 1947.

Purpose. The aims and objectives of the Organization as set forth in Article 44 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation are "to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international transport so as to insure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world; encourage the arts of aircraft design and operation for peaceful purposes; encourage the development of airways, airports, and air navigation facilities for international civil aviation; meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient, and economical air transport; prevent economic waste caused by unreasonable competition; insure that the rights of contracting states are fully respected and that every contracting state has a fair opportunity to operate international airlines; avoid discrimination between contracting states; promote safety of flight in international air navigation; and promote generally the development of all aspects of international civil aeronautics."

Structure. The ICAO Assembly, which consists of all member states, meets at least once every 3 years. The 25th session of the Assembly, held in September–October 1986, elected the following 33 states as members of the Council for a 3-year period:

Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
China, People's Rep. of
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Mexico
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Tunisia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

The Council and its Air Transport, Joint Support, Finance, and Unlawful Interference Committees, the Legal Committee, and the Air Navigation Commission (composed of 15 persons qualified in the science of aeronautics) provide the continuing direction of the work of ICAO. Worldwide and regional meetings of ICAO member states make recommendations to the Council and its subordinate bodies concerning the many different problems arising in international civil aviation. From time to time panels of experts are convened to make recommendations on highly specialized subjects.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1945. Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization; and 1947, International Civil Aviation Organization.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on International Civil Aviation. December 7, 1944, 61 Stat. 1180, TIAS 1591.

U.S. Contribution. The triennium budget for the International Civil Aviation Organization is submitted by the Secretary General to the Council of the Organization, which reviews the estimates before submitting them to the Assembly for its consideration and approval.

For calendar year 1987, the International Civil Aviation Organization's assessment budget totaled $28,830,000. The United States was assessed 25%, or $7,207,500. However, this amount was reduced by $281,856 due to a credit received from prior year surplus, making the total U.S. contribution $6,925,644. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

Members (156)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.06	$ 17,298
Algeria	.24	69,192
Angola	.06	17,298
Antigua	.06	17,298
Argentina	.44	126,852
Australia	1.78	513,174
Austria	.60	172,980
Bahamas	.06	17,298
Bahrain	.06	17,298
Bangladesh	.07	20,181
Barbados	.06	17,298
Belgium	1.04	299,832
Benin	.06	17,298
Bolivia	.06	17,298
Botswana	.06	17,298
Brazil	1.44	415,152
Brunei	.06	17,298
Bulgaria	.14	40,362
Burkina Faso	.06	17,298
Burma	.06	17,298
Burundi	.06	17,298
Cameroon	.06	17,298
Canada	2.94	847,602
Cape Verde	.06	17,298
Central African Rep.	.06	17,298
Chad	.06	17,298
Chile	.10	28,830
China, People's Rep. of	.63	181,629
Colombia	.24	69,192
Comoros	.06	17,298
Congo	.06	17,298
Costa Rica	.06	17,298
Cote d'Ivoire	.06	17,298
Cuba	.11	31,713
Cyprus	.06	17,298
Czechoslovakia	.49	141,267
Denmark	.60	172,980
Djibouti	.06	17,298
Dominican Rep.	.06	17,298
Ecuador	.06	17,298
Egypt	.17	49,011
El Salvador	.06	17,298
Equatorial Guinea	.06	17,298
Ethiopia	.06	17,298
Fiji	.06	17,298
Finland	.44	126,852
France	5.84	1,683,672
Gabon	.06	17,298
Gambia	.06	17,298
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6.85	1,974,855
Ghana	.06	17,298
Greece	.46	132,618
Grenada	.06	17,298
Guatemala	.06	17,298
Guinea	.06	17,298

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (156)	%	*Amount*
Guinea-Bissau	.06	17,298
Guyana	.06	17,298
Haiti	.06	17,298
Honduras	.06	17,298
Hungary	.14	40,362
Iceland	.06	17,298
India	.56	161,448
Indonesia	.36	103,788
Iran	.52	149,916
Iraq	.26	74,958
Ireland	.19	54,777
Israel	.37	106,671
Italy	3.21	925,443
Jamaica	.06	17,298
Japan	9.57	2,759,031
Jordan	.14	40,362
Kampuchea	.06	17,298
Kenya	.06	17,298
Kiribati	.06	17,298
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.06	17,298
Korea, Rep. of	.66	190,278
Kuwait	.38	109,554
Laos	.06	17,298
Lebanon	.12	34,596
Lesotho	.06	17,298
Liberia	.06	17,298
Libya	.26	74,958
Luxembourg	.06	17,298
Madagascar	.06	17,298
Malawi	.06	17,298
Malaysia	.23	66,309
Maldives	.06	17,298
Mali	.06	17,298
Malta	.06	17,298
Mauritania	.06	17,298
Mauritius	.06	17,298
Mexico	.97	279,651
Monaco	.06	17,298
Morocco	.08	23,064
Mozambique	.06	17,298
Nauru	.06	17,298
Nepal	.06	17,298
Netherlands	1.88	542,004
New Zealand	.33	95,139
Nicaragua	.06	17,298
Niger	.06	17,298
Nigeria	.30	86,490
Norway	.49	141,267
Oman	.08	23,064
Pakistan	.24	69,192
Panama	.06	17,298
Papua New Guinea	.06	17,298
Paraguay	.06	17,298
Peru	.09	25,947
Philippines	.29	83,607
Poland	.40	115,320

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (156)	%	*Amount*
Portugal	.24	69,192
Qatar	.08	23,064
Romania	.20	57,660
Rwanda	.06	17,298
St. Lucia	.06	17,298
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.06	17,298
Sao Tome and Principe	.06	17,298
Saudi Arabia	.78	224,874
Senegal	.06	17,298
Seychelles	.06	17,298
Sierra Leone	.06	17,298
Singapore	.66	190,278
Solomon Islands	.06	17,298
Somalia	.06	17,298
South Africa	.61	175,863
Spain	1.89	544,887
Sri Lanka	.08	23,064
Sudan	.06	17,298
Suriname	.06	17,298
Swaziland	.06	17,298
Sweden	1.04	299,832
Switzerland	1.23	354,609
Syria	.09	25,947
Tanzania	.06	17,298
Thailand	.35	100,905
Togo	.06	17,298
Tonga	.06	17,298
Trinidad and Tobago	.10	28,830
Tunisia	.06	17,298
Turkey	.28	80,724
Uganda	.06	17,298
U.S.S.R.	8.87	2,557,221
United Arab Emirates	.23	66,309
United Kingdom	5.16	1,487,628
United States	25.00	[1]7,207,500
Uruguay	.06	17,298
Vanuatu	.06	17,298
Venezuela	.57	164,331
Vietnam	.06	17,298
Yemen (Aden)	.06	17,298
Yemen (Sanaa)	.06	17,298
Yugoslavia	.40	115,320
Zaire	.06	17,298
Zambia	.06	17,298
Zimbabwe	.06	17,298
Total	100.00	$28,830,000

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[1] This amount was reduced $281,856 due to a credit from prior year surplus making the total U.S. contribution $6,925,644.

International Civil Aviation Organization Joint Financing Program

Purpose. The purpose of the Program is to provide virtually full joint financing by the United States and other user nations, as well as by user airlines, on the basis of proportionate use, of certain air navigation and meteorological facilities and communications required for international air transport over the North Atlantic. The facilities are located in Greenland, a territory of Denmark, and Iceland. They are jointly financed because their cost is disproportionate to their usage by Denmark and Iceland.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Greenland and the Faroe Islands, September 25, 1956, TIAS 4049; Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Facilities in Iceland, TIAS 4048. Currently, the contracting states to the Agreements are the following:

Belgium
Canada
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

U.S. Contribution. Total assessments to all contracting states for calendar year 1988 amounted to approximately $2,892,065. The U.S. share, based on the number of flights of U.S. air carriers in relation to the total volume of international civilian aviation traffic transiting the North Atlantic, was 37.13%, or $1,073,823. However, due to a credit from interest of the Reserve Fun the United States contribution w reduced to $677,946, paid from fisc year 1988 funds.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Rome, Italy

Executive Head. Idriss Jazairy (A gerian), President. Term of office e pires November 1993.

Origin and Development. Th International Fund for Agricultur Development (IFAD) was estab lished in 1977 as a result of resolution of the 1974 World Foo Conference. It was created i response to a widespread concer expressed at the Conference, tha international attention must b focused on the needs of the sma farmer and the landless poor i developing countries.

Purpose. The objective of IFAD is t mobilize financial resources an make them available on conces sional terms for agricultural devel opment in developing membe states. IFAD provides financin primarily for projects specificall designed to improve food productio systems in the poorest food deficien regions. IFAD's objective is t improve the nutritional level of th poorest populations in developin countries and, thereby, to impro their lives. To accomplish thi objective, IFAD engages the Organ zation of Petroleum Exportin Countries (OPEC) in constructi economic cooperation with th Organization for Economic Coopera tion and Development (OEC countries.

Structure. One of the significant features of IFAD is that it is jointly financed by OECD and OPEC countries with less developed countries (LDCs) making additional contributions within their abilities. The proportionate shares have been 40–42 and 58–60 percent for the OPEC and OECD donors respectively. From 1978 to 1988, IFAD funded 229 projects in 91 developing countries with a total value of over $2.8 billion. Roughly two-thirds of IFAD's projects are cofinanced by other international lending institutions, chiefly the World Bank and the regional development banks.

As of December 31, 1988, IFAD had a total membership of 142 countries—20 in Category I (developed countries), 12 in Category II (petroleum exporting developing countries), and 111 in Category III (other developing countries).

Each member is represented on the Governing Council and is entitled to appoint a governor and an alternate. The Executive Board consists of 18 members and is elected at the annual session of the Governing Council. The United States has been an Executive Board member since the Board's foundation. Traditionally, the United States has a permanent seat and is not required to rotate its seat with other donor member countries. The following countries were members to IFAD as of December 31, 1988:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Angola
Antigua and
  Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African
  Rep.
Chad
Chile
China, People's
  Rep. of
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Dem.
  People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paragua
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and
  the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and
  Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Solomon Islands
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab
  Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1978.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development was adopted in Rome on June 13, 1976, and entered into force on November 30, 1977. Authority for United States participation and contributions is found in Public Law 87- 105 Section 103 (G).

U.S. Contribution. The United States pledged and contributed $200 million to IFAD's Initial Capitalization. In 1982, the United States made a First Replenishment pledge of $180 million and in 1986, a Second Replenishment pledge of $79,840,000. The United States has also contributed $10,000,000 to the Special Program for Sub-Saharan African countries affected by drought and desertification. A contribution of $30,000,000 was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds allotted to the Agency for International Development and paid by that Agency.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

4 route de Marillons
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Michel Hansenne (Belgian), Director General, term expires March 3, 1994.

Origin and Development. The original Constitution of the ILO formed part of the Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, the Treaty of St. Germain of September 10, 1919, the Treaty of Trianon of June 4, 1920, and the Treaty of Neuilly of November 27, 1919. The peace treaties, when ratified, established the International Labor Organization as an official intergovernmental agency, an autonomous association of the League of Nations.

The dissolution of the League Nations and the creation of th United Nations necessitated r vision of the ILO Constitution. the 26th session of its Gener Conference, in June 1944, the IL adopted a declaration, known as t Declaration of Philadelphia, r defining the Organization's ai and purposes. In October 1946, t ILO General Conference adopted instrument of amendment whi severed its connection with th League and anticipated its new rel tionship with the United Natio On April 20, 1948, the amend Constitution came into effect.

The ILO became a speciali agency of the United Nations by agreement between the tw organizations.

Purpose. The International Lab Organization was established assist in raising labor standards a in improving working conditio The ILO is unique among inte national organizations in that includes representation not only governments but of employers a workers as well. This "triparti representation is prescribed by t ILO Constitution to ensure t accurate representation of the tr interests of the groups most direc affected by the work of the ILO.

Historically, the most importa technique utilized by the ILO h been the adoption of labor standar in the form of conventions a recommendations for considerati and action by member states. Aft World War II, the ILO began emphasize national and region training programs, advisory mi sions, surveys, and other activitie direct assistance to member stat It also prepares and makes availab technical information on lab questions.

The work of the Organizati covers a wide range of subjec ncluding work hours, minimum age or employment, working conditions of women and young workers, worker's compensation, social insurance, minimum wage machinery, abor standards in non-selfgoverning erritories, industrial safety, statistics, migration for employment, conditions of work of seamen, management, development, the right of workers and employers to organize into associations of their own choosing, trade union rights, and forced labor.

Because of concern that the ILO had been diverted from its purpose in recent years, the U.S. Government, in consultation with U.S. Worker and Employer representatives, gave on November 6, 1975, the 2-year notice of intention to withdraw from the Organization required by the ILO Constitution. The United States did, in fact, withdraw from the ILO on November 6, 1977, because corrective measures had not been taken to restore the Organization to its original purposes.

By 1980, the U.S. Government, again in consultation with the U.S. Worker and Employer representatives, determined that the atmosphere in the ILO has improved and that specific developments had occurred which made U.S. reentry desirable. The United States accordingly once again became a member of the ILO on February 18, 1980.

Structure. The ILO has three major organs: the International Labor Conference, the International Labor Office (Secretariat), and the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. The ILO Constitution defines a separate role for each, but does not designate any one organ as supreme. The relationship is an interlocking one of checks and balances rather than that of a hierarchy. In the International Labor Conference, all member states are entitled to be represented by tripartite delegations composed of two government delegates, one worker delegate, and one employer delegate, each with a separate vote. The Conference approves the budget, sets international labor standards, and elects the Governing Body. The Governing Body, which is also tripartite in composition, currently has 28 government members, 14 employer members, and 14 worker members each having 1 vote. Workers, employers, and 18 of the governments are elected for periods of 3 years by their respective groups in the Conference. Ten of the government members hold their seats by being designated states of chief industrial importance, as defined by the ILO. The Office is headed by the Director General, who is appointed by and subject to the direction of the Governing Body.

The Governing Body of ILO normally meets three times a year. It reviews and recommends the ILO budget to the Conference; supervises the International Labor Office (Secretariat); appoints, convenes, and reviews the work of various tripartite industrial committees and committees of experts; appoints the Director General; and generally acts as the Board of Directors of the Organization. For the period June 1987–90, the Government Body is constituted as follows:

Government Members

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Benin
Botswana
Brazil[1]
Burundi
Canada
China, People's Rep. of[1]
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
France[1]
Germany, Fed. Rep. of[1]
Greece
India[1]
Italy[1]
Japan[1]
Kuwait
Liberia
Libya
Malaysia
Sri Lanka

Tanzania
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.[1]
United Kingdom[1]
United States[1]
Yugoslavia

Employer Members[2]

Argentina
Brazil
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
India
Japan
Kenya
Lebanon
Niger
Philippines
Sweden
Tunisia
United Kingdom
United States

Worker Members[2]

Australia
Canada
Cote d'Ivoire
Denmark
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
India
Japan
Mexico
Senegal
Somalia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1934.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 48 Stat. 1182 (1934) 22 U.S.C. 271–272 (1952); Instrument for the Amendment of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization, August 2, 1948, 62 Stat. 3485, TIAS 1868.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution shall not exceed 25% of the total. 62 Stat. 1151 (1948), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 272A.

U.S. Contribution. The International Labor Conference adopted, for calendar year 1987, an assessment budget of $126,570,000. The United States was assessed 25%, or $31,642,500. The U.S. assessment was increased $74,033, an amount owed for tax equalization reimburs ment. However, due to a shortfall appropriated funds of $5,006,90 the United States contributed on $26,709,633 from fiscal year 19 funds.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATIO

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

Members (150)	%	*Amou*
Afghanistan	.01	$ 12,6
Algeria	.13	164,5
Angola	.01	12,6
Antigua and Barbuda	.01	12,6
Argentina	.70	885,9
Australia	1.56	1,974,4
Austria	.74	936,6
Bahamas	.01	12,6
Bahrain	.01	12,6
Bangladesh	.03	37,9
Barbados	.01	12,6
Belgium	1.27	1,607,4
Belize	.01	12,6
Benin	.01	12,6
Bolivia	.01	12,6
Botswana	.01	12,6
Brazil	1.38	1,746,6
Bulgaria	.18	227,8
Burkina Faso	.01	12,6
Burma	.01	12,6
Burundi	.01	12,6
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.36	455,6
Cameroon	.01	12,6
Canada	3.05	3,860,3
Cape Verde	.01	12,6
Central African Rep.	.01	12,6
Chad	.01	12,6
Chile	.07	88,5
China, People's Rep. of	.87	1,101,1
Colombia	.11	139,2
Comoros	.01	12,6
Congo	.01	12,6
Costa Rica	.02	25,3
Cote d'Ivoire	.03	37,9
Cuba	.09	113,9
Cyprus	.01	12,6
Czechoslovakia	.75	949,2
Denmark	.74	936,6
Djibouti	.01	12,6
Dominican Rep.	.03	37,9
Dominica	.01	12,6
Ecuador	.02	25,3
Egypt	.07	88,5
El Salvador	.01	12,6
Equatorial Guinea	.01	12,6
Ethiopia	.01	12,6
Fiji	.01	12,6

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[1] Members holding nonelective seats as states of chief industrial importance.

[2] Employer and worker members are not elected on the basis of nationality, but rather as representatives of employers' associations and labor union organizations.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (150)	%	*Amount*
Finland	.48	607,536
France	6.46	8,176,422
Gabon	.02	25,314
German Dem. Rep.	1.38	1,746,666
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8.47	10,720,479
Ghana	.02	25,314
Greece	.40	506,280
Grenada	.01	12,657
Guatemala	.02	25,314
Guinea	.01	12,657
Guinea-Bissau	.01	12,657
Guyana	.01	12,657
Haiti	.01	12,657
Honduras	.01	12,657
Hungary	.23	291,111
Iceland	.03	37,971
India	.36	455,652
Indonesia	.13	164,541
Iran	.57	721,449
Iraq	.12	151,884
Ireland	.18	227,826
Israel	.23	291,111
Italy	3.71	4,695,747
Jamaica	.02	25,314
Japan	10.23	12,948,111
Jordan	.01	12,657
Kampuchea	.01	12,657
Kenya	.01	12,657
Kuwait	.25	316,425
Laos	.01	12,657
Lebanon	.02	25,314
Lesotho	.01	12,657
Liberia	.01	12,657
Libya	.26	329,082
Luxembourg	.06	75,942
Madagascar	.01	12,657
Malawi	.01	12,657
Malaysia	.09	113,913
Mali	.01	12,657
Malta	.01	12,657
Mauritania	.01	12,657
Mauritius	.01	12,657
Mexico	.87	1,101,159
Mongolia	.01	12,657
Morocco	.05	63,285
Mozambique	.01	12,657
Namibia	.01	12,657
Nepal	.01	12,657
Netherlands	1.76	2,227,632
New Zealand	.26	329,082
Nicaragua	.01	12,657
Niger	.01	12,657
Nigeria	.19	240,483
Norway	.51	645,507
Pakistan	.06	75,942
Panama	.02	25,314
Papua New Guinea	.01	12,657
Paraguay	.01	12,657
Peru	.07	88,599
Philippines	.09	113,913
Poland	.71	898,647
Portugal	.18	227,826
Qatar	.03	37,971
Romania	.19	240,483
Rwanda	.01	12,657
San Marino	.01	12,657
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	12,657
St. Lucia	.01	12,657
Saudi Arabia	.85	1,075,845
Senegal	.01	12,657
Seychelles	.01	12,657
Sierra Leone	.01	12,657
Singapore	.09	113,913
Solomon Islands	.01	12,657
Somalia	.01	12,657
Spain	1.91	2,417,487
Sri Lanka	.01	12,657
Sudan	.01	12,657
Suriname	.01	12,657
Swaziland	.01	12,657
Sweden	1.31	1,658,067
Switzerland	1.09	1,379,613
Syria	.03	37,971
Tanzania	.01	12,657
Thailand	.08	101,256
Togo	.01	12,657
Trinidad and Tobago	.03	37,971
Tunisia	.03	37,971
Turkey	.32	405,024
Uganda	.01	12,657
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.31	1,658,067
U.S.S.R.	10.45	13,226,565
United Arab Emirates	.16	202,512
United Kingdom	4.63	5,860,191
United States	25.00	[1]31,642,500
Uruguay	.04	50,628
Venezuela	.54	683,478
Yemen (Aden)	.01	12,657
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	12,657
Yugoslavia	.46	582,222
Zaire	.01	12,657
Zambia	.01	12,657
Zimbabwe	.02	25,314
Total	100.00	$126,570,000

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[1] In addition, the United States owed $74,033 for tax equalization reimbursement. Due to a shortfall in appropriated funds the United States contributed only $26,709,633 from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

4 Albert Embankment, London
SEI 7SR

Executive Head. C.P. Srivastava (Indian), Secretary General, term expires December 1989.

Origin and Development. A provisional Maritime Consultative Council was established by an agreement concluded at Washington, D.C., October 30, 1946, at a meeting of the United Maritime Consultative Council. This agreement entered into force on April 23, 1947. The provisional body was a temporary organization to exist only until the establishment of a permanent intergovernmental agency in the maritime field.

At the Washington, D.C., conference of 1946, there was also concluded a draft convention for an Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization. This draft agreement served as a basic working document for discussions held by the U.N. Maritime Conference meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, in February–March 1948. The Geneva conference concluded the convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), which was signed on March 6, 1948. The treaty came into force on March 17, 1958, after 21 nations had acceded, 7 of which each had a total tonnage of not less than 1 million gross tons of shipping.

IMCO became a specialized agency of the United Nations by an agreement approved by the General Assembly on November 18, 1948, and by the first IMCO Conference on January 13, 1959. It formally changed its name to IMO on May 22, 1982.

Purpose. IMO's main objective is facilitate cooperation among go ernments on technical matter affecting international shipping, i order to achieve the highe practicable standards of maritim safety and efficiency of navigatio The Organization has a speci responsibility for safety at sea, an for the protection of the mari environment through prevention pollution of the sea caused by shi and other craft. IMO also deals wi legal matters connected with inte national shipping, with the facilit tion of international maritim traffic, and is responsible f providing technical assistance i maritime matters to developin countries.

Structure. The policymaking body IMO is the Assembly composed of a IMO members. (For listing o members see Scale of Assessmen tabulation.) The Assembly mee biennially. It approves the broa policy for the Organization, decid on the work program and the budg and elects the Secretary General.

The Assembly elects a 3 member Council to act for it betwe Assembly sessions. In the Novem ber 1987 Assembly session, the fo lowing countries were elected to th Council for 2-year terms:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
Canada
China, People's
  Rep. of
Cyprus
Egypt
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Greece
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Liberia
Morocco
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Poland
Saudi Arabia
Spain
Sweden
Trinidad and Toba
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Convention ratified July 11, 1950; treaty entered into force March 17, 1958.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, March 17, 1958; 9 UST 621; TIAS 4044, 289 UNTS 48.

U.S. Contribution. The IMO budget for calendar year 1987 at the assessment level was $12,291,000. The U.S. share was assessed 5.32%, or $654,478. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

Members (131)	%	*Amount*
Algeria	.26	$ 31,551
Angola	.04	5,487
Antigua and Barbuda	.02	2,571
Argentina	.58	71,221
Australia	.69	84,411
Austria	.12	14,144
Bahamas	1.42	174,341
Bahrain	.04	4,341
Bangladesh	.11	13,711
Barbados	.02	2,571
Belgium	.70	85,901
Benin	.02	2,571
Brazil	1.58	194,555
Brunei	.02	2,571
Bulgaria	.37	45,963
Burma	.05	6,462
Cameroon	.04	5,058
Canada	.95	116,958
Cape Verde	.02	2,571
Chile	.18	22,525
China, People's Rep. of	2.78	341,995
Colombia	.14	17,167
Congo	.02	2,571
Costa Rica	.02	2,571
Cote d'Ivoire	.05	6,318
Cuba	.27	33,757
Cyprus	2.50	307,064
Czechoslovakia	.13	16,236
Denmark	1.17	143,829
Djibouti	.02	2,571

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (131)	%	*Amount*
Dominica	.02	2,571
Dominican Rep.	.02	2,571
Ecuador	.13	15,401
Egypt	.30	36,737
El Salvador	.02	2,571
Equatorial Guinea	.02	2,571
Ethiopia	.04	4,771
Fiji	.02	2,571
Finland	.43	52,683
France	1.74	213,636
Gabon	.05	5,659
Gambia	.02	2,571
German Dem. Rep.	.49	60,085
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1.65	203,006
Ghana	.06	7,608
Greece	6.70	824,059
Guatemala	.02	2,571
Guinea	.02	2,571
Guinea-Bissau	.02	2,571
Guyana	.02	2,571
Haiti	.02	2,571
Honduras	.15	18,754
Hong Kong [1]	.96	117,901
Hungary	.07	8,743
Iceland	.06	7,894
India	1.61	197,955
Indonesia	.54	66,049
Iran	.76	93,972
Iraq	.29	35,390
Ireland	.09	10,548
Israel	.18	22,238
Italy	2.06	252,689
Jamaica	.02	2,571
Japan	9.66	1,187,057
Jordan	.02	2,571
Kampuchea	.02	2,571
Kenya	.02	2,571
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.12	14,513
Korea, Rep. of	1.73	212,124
Kuwait	.69	84,517
Lebanon	.14	16,748
Liberia	12.30	1,511,420
Libya	.28	34,201
Madagascar	.04	4,972
Malaysia	.46	56,250
Maldives	.04	5,287
Malta	.49	60,588
Mauritania	.02	2,571
Mauritius	.06	7,207
Mexico	.44	54,115
Morocco	.12	14,771
Mozambique	.02	2,571
Nepal	.02	2,571
Netherlands	1.14	140,457

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATIO7

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (131)	%	*Amount*
New Zealand	.12	15,275
Nicaragua	.02	2,571
Nigeria	.18	22,439
Norway	2.25	276,895
Oman	.02	2,571
Pakistan	.15	18,714
Panama	9.65	1,186,377
Papua New Guinea	.02	2,571
Peru	.23	27,883
Philippines	1.66	204,617
Poland	.89	109,617
Portugal	.31	38,198
Qatar	.09	11,648
Romania	.81	98,943
St. Lucia	.02	2,571
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.14	17,465
Saudi Arabia	.78	95,892
Senegal	.03	4,284
Seychelles	.02	2,571
Sierra Leone	.02	2,571
Singapore	1.51	185,877
Somalia	.02	2,571
Spain	1.48	181,772
Sri Lanka	.17	20,674
Sudan	.05	5,602
Suriname	.02	2,571
Sweden	.72	88,681
Switzerland	.22	26,474
Syria	.04	4,656
Tanzania	.04	4,313
Thailand	.18	21,551
Togo	.04	4,427
Trinidad and Tobago	.02	2,571
Tunisia	.09	11,046
Turkey	.88	108,671
U.S.S.R.	6.50	799,464
United Arab Emirates	.20	25,018
United Kingdom	2.91	357,846
United States	5.32	654,478
Uruguay	.06	7,149
Vanuatu	.06	7,579
Venezuela	.32	39,158
Vietnam	.10	12,565
Yemen (Aden)	.02	2,571
Yemen (Sanaa)	.02	2,571
Yugoslavia	.76	92,883
Zaire	.04	4,742
Total	100.00	$12,291,000

[1] Associate member.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Place des Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. Tekka Tarjan (Finn), Secretary General until th 1994 Plenipotentiary Conference.

Origin and Development. Th International Telecommunicati Union (ITU) is an amalgamation earlier organizations developed b the international community ov the past century to deal with que tions of international telegrap telephone, and radio commun cations. In 1865, 20 European stat formed the International Telegra Union, whose jurisdiction w expanded in 1885 to inclu international telephone service. T International Radiotelegraph Uni was created at the turn of th century to ensure the rational dev opment of radio communication The work of this body was partic larly important as broadcastin became widespread in the 1920 With the recognition that there w a general body of principles comm to telegraph, telephone, and rad services, the Telegraph and Radi telegraph Unions merged in 1932 form the ITU. The responsibiliti and obligations of members of th Union are set forth in a Conventi and Regulations annexed theret which have been revised periodicall at Plenipotentiary and Admin strative Conferences. The 19 Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain, Co vention was revised at the 19 Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conferen The new convention came into for January 1, 1984.

Purpose. The present purposes of the Union are:

(a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, as well as to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications;

(b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;

(c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those ends; and

(d) to foster international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to the developing countries, including use of its own resources, as appropriate.

To this end, the Union effects the allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries; coordinates efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum; fosters collaboration among its members for the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis; fosters the creation, development, and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks throughout the world; and promotes the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services.

Structure. The supreme body of the Union is the Plenipotentiary Conference, which meets normally every 7 years to adopt a new convention, establish the ceiling on annual expenditures, elect the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General, elect the members of the Union to serve on the Administrative Council, provide for conferences when necessary to revise Radio Regulations, and provide for the functioning of the Union's permanent organs: the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR), the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), and the General Secretariat.

The 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference will consider adoption of a permanent constitution, complemented by a convention, providing for election of the directors of the CCIR, CCITT, and IFRB.

The Administrative Council meets annually to supervise the administrative functions of the Union and its financial operations and to effect coordination with other international organizations. The Council was expanded at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference from 36 to 41 members to serve until the convening of the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference. Present Council members are:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Benin
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
China, People's
  Rep. of
Colombia
Egypt
Ethiopia
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Kuwait
Lebanon
Mexico
Morocco
Nigeria
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Senegal

Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zambia

The two International Consultative Committees, CCIR and CCITT, each headed by a Director who is assisted by a specialized secretariat, study and issue recommendations on technical and operating questions in their respective fields. In addition, the CCITT studies tariff questions. Although not binding upon the membership, the recommendations of both Committees are regarded as international operating standards for the world.

The IFRB was established at the 1947 Plenipotentiary Conference to effect an orderly recording of frequency assignments and to furnish advice to administrations on the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels with a minimum of harmful interference.

ITU is a specialized agency of the United Nations in accordance with an agreement between the two organizations, which entered into force on January 1, 1949. The Union functions as an executing agency for the U.N. Development Program in the telecommunications field.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1912. International Radio Telegraph Union; 1934, International Telecommunication Union.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Telecommunication Convention 1982, entered into force for the United States on January 7, 1984.

U.S. Contribution. In the 1973 Convention, as amended in 1982, members are divided into 16 classes, each contributing on the basis of fixed number of units (ranging fro 1/8 to 30 units). The United State accepted the 30-unit class for itsel out of a total of 391.5 units.

The Administration adopted total assessment budget 90,282,675 Swiss francs, approx mately US$67,790,489, for calend year 1988. Of this total, the Unit States was assessed 6,894,000 Swi francs, 7.64% or US$5,176,493. addition, the United States ow 10,348 Swiss francs or US$7,408 interest, making its total cont bution $5,183,901. This amount w paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIO UNION

Scale of Assessments
Calendar Year 1988

Members (161)	%	*Amou*
Afghanistan	.03	$ 21,
Albania	.06	43,
Algeria	.25	172,
Angola	.06	43,
Antigua and Barbuda	.03	21,
Argentina	.76	517,
Australia	4.58	3,105,
Austria	.25	172,
Bahamas	.13	86,
Bahrain	.13	86,
Bangladesh	.03	21,
Barbados	.06	43,
Belgium	1.27	862,
Belize	.03	21,
Benin	.06	43,
Bolivia	.06	43,
Botswana	.13	86,
Brazil	.76	517,
Brunei	.13	86,
Bulgaria	.25	172,
Burkina Faso	.03	21,
Burma	.13	86,
Burundi	.03	21,
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.13	86,
Cameroon	.13	86,
Canada	4.58	3,105,
Cape Verde	.03	21,
Central African Rep.	.03	21,
Chad	.03	21,
Chile	.25	172,
China, People's Rep. of	2.55	1,725,
Colombia	.25	172,
Comoros	.03	21,
Congo	.13	86,

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Members (161)	*%*	*Amount*
Costa Rica	.06	43,137
Cote d'Ivoire	.25	172,550
Cuba	.13	86,275
Cyprus	.06	43,137
Czechoslovakia	.51	345,099
Denmark	1.27	862,749
Djibouti	.03	21,569
Dominican Rep.	.13	86,275
Ecuador	.13	86,275
Egypt	.25	172,550
El Salvador	.06	43,137
Equatorial Guinea	.03	21,569
Ethiopia	.03	21,569
Fiji	.06	43,137
Finland	1.27	862,749
France	7.64	5,176,493
Gabon	.13	86,275
Gambia	.03	21,569
German Dem. Rep.	.76	517,649
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	7.64	5,176,493
Ghana	.06	43,137
Greece	.25	172,550
Grenada	.03	21,569
Guatemala	.06	43,137
Guinea	.03	21,569
Guinea-Bissau	.03	21,569
Guyana	.06	43,137
Haiti	.03	21,569
Honduras	.06	43,137
Hungary	.25	172,550
Iceland	.06	43,137
India	2.55	1,725,497
Indonesia	.25	172,550
Iran	.25	172,550
Iraq	.06	43,137
Ireland	.51	345,099
Israel	.25	172,550
Italy	2.55	1,725,497
Jamaica	.06	43,137
Japan	7.64	5,176,493
Jordan	.13	86,275
Kampuchea	.13	86,275
Kenya	.06	43,137
Kiribati	.03	21,569
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.06	43,137
Korea, Rep. of	.25	172,550
Kuwait	.25	172,550
Laos	.03	21,569
Lebanon	.06	43,137
Lesotho	.03	21,569
Liberia	.06	43,137
Libya	.38	258,825
Liechtenstein	.13	86,275
Luxembourg	.13	86,275
Madagascar	.06	43,137

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Members (161)	*%*	*Amount*
Malawi	.03	21,569
Malaysia	.76	517,649
Maldives	.03	21,569
Mali	.03	21,569
Malta	.06	43,137
Mauritania	.06	43,137
Mauritius	.06	43,137
Mexico	.25	172,550
Monaco	.06	43,137
Mongolia	.06	43,137
Morocco	.25	172,550
Mozambique	.06	43,137
Nauru	.03	21,569
Nepal	.03	21,569
Netherlands	2.55	1,725,497
New Zealand	.51	345,099
Nicaragua	.13	86,275
Niger	.03	21,569
Nigeria	.51	345,099
Norway	1.27	862,749
Oman	.13	86,275
Pakistan	.51	345,099
Panama	.13	86,275
Papua New Guinea	.13	86,275
Paraguay	.13	86,275
Peru	.06	43,137
Philippines	.25	172,550
Poland	.51	345,099
Portugal	.25	172,550
Qatar	.13	86,275
Romania	.13	86,275
Rwanda	.03	21,569
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.03	21,569
San Marino	.06	43,137
Sao Tome and Principe	.03	21,569
Saudi Arabia	2.55	1,725,497
Senegal	.25	172,550
Sierra Leone	03	21,569
Singapore	.25	172,550
Somalia	.03	21,569
South Africa	.25	172,550
Spain	.76	517,649
Sri Lanka	.13	86,275
Sudan	.03	21,569
Suriname	.06	43,137
Swaziland	.06	43,137
Sweden	2.55	1,725,497
Switzerland	2.55	1,725,497
Syria	.13	86,275
Tanzania	.03	21,569
Thailand	.38	258,825
Togo	.06	43,137
Tonga	.03	21,569
Trinidad and Tobago	.25	172,550
Tunisia	.25	172,550

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Members (161)	%	*Amount*
Turkey	.25	172,550
Uganda	.03	21,569
Ukrainian S.S.R.	.25	172,550
U.S.S.R.	7.64	5,176,493
United Arab Emirates	.25	172,550
United Kingdom	7.64	5,176,493
United States	7.64	[1]5,176,493
Uruguay	.13	86,275
Vatican City	.06	43,137
Venezuela	.51	345,099
Vietnam	.13	86,275
Yemen (Aden)	.03	21,569
Yemen (Sanaa)	.06	43,137
Yugoslavia	.25	172,550
Zaire	.13	86,275
Zambia	.06	43,137
Zimbabwe	.13	86,275
Total	100.00	$67,790,489

[1] The U.S. paid $7,408 in interest, for a total contribution of $5,183,901.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Vienna, Austria

Executive Head. Domingo L. Siazon, Jr. (Filipino), Director General, term of office expires December 1, 1993.

Origin and Development. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was formed in January 1967 as an integral part of the U.N. Secretariat funded from the U.N. regular budget and responsible to the Secretary General. In 1975 negotiations began to convert UNIDO to a specialized agency with its own constitution and budget. In 1979 the U.N. Conference on the Establishment of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency adopted by consensus a new Constitution. The United States signed th Constitution on January 17, 198 and deposited its instrument o ratification on September 2, 198 The Constitution entered into for on June 21, 1985.

By the end of 1985, 135 state had ratified the UNIDO Constitu tion. UNIDO became a specialize agency on January 1, 1986.

Purpose. UNIDO is charged wit the promotion and acceleration industrialization in the developin countries To accomplish its tas UNIDO works with the privat sector and encourages investment a a means of fostering indus trialization. UNIDO also work with the United Nations Deve opment Program (UNDP) and is th third-largest executing agency f UNDP-funded projects.

Structure. All member states we invited to participate in UNIDO principal policy-making body, th General Conference, which met i Bangkok, Thailand, November 198 The Conference took action o proposals sent to it by the Industri Development Board (IDB), which, i turn, acts on recommendations fro the Program and Budget Committe (PBC). The IDB is comprised of 5 elected members. It reviews th implementation of .UNIDO program of work. The PBC comprised of 27 elected member nine of whom are from Group (Western) states. Since decisions the PBC require a two-thir majority of members present a voting, the Group B states (plus o other) hold a potential "blockin third" of the votes in this importa body. The U.S. is a member of bo the IDB and the PBC.

The following 152 States a currently participants in UNIDO:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Angola

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chile
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
St. Kitts and Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. The United States has participated in UNIDO through the U.N. since 1967.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The Senate gave its Advice and Consent to ratification of the Constitution of UNIDO on June 21, 1983. The U.S.-UNIDO relationship has been handled as a treaty matter. The authority for United States ratification of the UNIDO Constitution is Article II Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution (the treaty-making clause).

U.S. Contribution. Since UNIDO became a specialized agency on January 1, 1986, the United States has been assessed 25% of the regular budget. For calendar year 1987, the United States was assessed $14,088,351. In addition, the United States owed $750,000 to the Working Capital Fund. This adjusted amount brought the U.S. requirement to $14,838,351. This amount was further reduced by $2,341,981 due to an appropriation shortfall, making the total U.S. contribution $12,496,370. The United States also made a voluntary contribution of $150,000 to support UNIDO's Investment Promotion Service (IPS) office in Washington, D.C. The contributions were made from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Bern, Switzerland

Executive Head. Oswaldo Botto De Barros (Brazilian), Director General, term of office expires December 31, 1994.

Origin and Development. In May 1863, at the suggestion of U.S. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair, representatives of 15 states met in Paris, France, to consider principles relating to the systematic exchange of international postal matter. At Bern, Switzerland, in 1874, a postal convention signed by 22 states created the General Postal Union, which provided the first general agreement standardizing and simplifying international postal rates. Through this convention, which came into force on July 1, 1875, an international bureau was established at Bern under the supervision of the Swiss Government. Since the Paris Congress of 1878, the Union has been known as the Universal Postal Union. At present, the Union is governed by the provisions of the 1964 Vienna Constitution and the 1984 Universal Postal Convention of Hamburg which went into force on January 1, 1986.

The Union entered into an agreement of relationship as a specialized agency with the United Nations, effective July 1, 1948.

Purpose. The purpose of the Universal Postal Union is to ensure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote, in that sphere, the development of international cooperation. The Universal Postal Congress normally meets every 5 years to review and revise its convention, regulations, and other agreements. Its work is facilitat by the International Bureau of th Universal Postal Union, whic serves as a clearinghouse on number of matters during interva between meetings of the Congress.

Structure. The policymaking body the UPU is the Congress composed all UPU members. (For listing members see Scale of Assessmen tabulation.) The Congress mee every 5 years. It approves the bro policy for the Organization a decides on the work program and t budget.

The Congress elects a 4 member Executive Council to act it between sessions of the Congres The following members were elect to the Executive Council in 1984 a will serve until the next Congress, 1989:

Algeria
Australia
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Cameroon
Chile
Colombia
Cote d'Ivoire
Egypt
Ethiopia
France
Gabon
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Honduras
Hungary
India
Iraq
Ireland
Japan
Jordan
Lebanon
Madagascar
Mexico
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Switzerland
Thailand
Uruguay
United States
U.S.S.R.
Zambia

Initial Date of U.S. Participati July 1, 1875.

Current Authority for U.S. Parti pation. Constitution signed Vienna July 10, 1964, as amend and final protocol. Universal Pos Convention of 1979 entered i force for the United States July 1981, TIAS 9972.

U.S. Contribution. Members are divided into 8 classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed number of units (ranging from 1 unit to 50 units).

For calendar year 1988, the United States accepted 50 units, out of a total of 979 contributory units.

Total assessments against members for calendar year 1988 amounted to 22,487,630 Swiss francs, or approximately US$16,847,494. The United States was assessed 5.11%, or US$860,444, for UPU common operating expenses and $59,935 for English translation services. In addition the United States paid $1,794, accrued interest penalty, making a total contribution of 1,230,895 Swiss francs, or US$922,173. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
Scale of Assessments
Calendar Year 1988

Members (168)	%	*Amount*
Afghanistan	.05	$ 8,604
Albania	.10	17,209
Algeria	.51	86,044
Angola	.10	17,209
Argentina	1.53	258,133
Australia	2.55	430,222
Austria	.51	86,044
Bahamas	.10	17,209
Bahrain	.10	17,209
Bangladesh	1.02	172,089
Barbados	.10	17,209
Belgium	1.53	258,133
Belize	.10	17,209
Benin	.05	8,604
Bhutan	.05	8,604
Bolivia	.10	17,209
Botswana	.05	8,604
Brazil	2.55	430,222
Brunei	.10	17,209
Bulgaria	.31	51,627
Burkina Faso	.05	8,604
Burma	.31	51,627
Burundi	.05	8,604
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.31	51,627
Cameroon	.10	17,209
Canada	5.11	860,444
Cape Verde	.05	8,604

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Members (168)	%	*Amount*
Central African Rep.	.05	8,604
Chad	.05	8,604
Chile	.51	86,044
China, People's Rep. of	2.55	430,222
Colombia	.31	51,627
Comoros	.05	8,604
Congo	.10	17,209
Costa Rica	.10	17,209
Cote d'Ivoire	.31	51,627
Cuba	.31	51,627
Cyprus	.10	17,209
Czechoslovakia	1.02	172,089
Denmark	1.02	172,089
Djibouti	.05	8,604
Dominica	.10	17,209
Dominican Rep.	.10	17,209
Ecuador	.10	17,209
Egypt	1.02	172,089
El Salvador	.10	17,209
Equatorial Guinea	.05	8,604
Ethiopia	.05	8,604
Fiji	.10	17,209
Finland	1.02	172,089
France	5.11	860,444
Gabon	.10	17,209
Gambia	.05	8,604
German Dem. Rep.	1.53	258,133
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	5.11	860,444
Ghana	.31	51,627
Greece	.31	51,627
Grenada	.10	17,209
Guatemala	.31	51,627
Guinea	.05	8,604
Guinea-Bissau	.05	8,604
Guyana	.10	17,209
Haiti	.05	8,604
Honduras	.10	17,209
Hungary	.51	86,044
Iceland	.10	17,209
India	2.55	430,222
Indonesia	1.02	172,089
Iran	.51	86,044
Iraq	.31	51,627
Ireland	1.02	172,089
Israel	.31	51,627
Italy	2.55	430,222
Jamaica	.10	17,209
Japan	5.11	860,444
Jordan	.10	17,209
Kampuchea	.10	17,209
Kenya	.31	51,627
Kiribati	.10	17,209
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.51	86,044
Korea, Rep. of	1.02	172,089

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1988—Continued

Members (168)	%	*Amount*
Kuwait	1.02	172,089
Laos	.05	8,604
Lebanon	.05	8,604
Lesotho	.05	8,604
Liberia	.10	17,209
Libya	.51	86,044
Liechtenstein	.10	17,209
Luxembourg	.31	51,627
Madagascar	.31	51,627
Malawi	.05	8,604
Malaysia	.31	51,627
Maldives	.10	17,209
Mali	.05	8,604
Malta	.10	17,209
Mauritania	.10	17,209
Mauritius	.10	17,209
Mexico	1.02	172,089
Monaco	.10	17,209
Mongolia	.10	17,209
Morocco	.51	86,044
Mozambique	.10	17,209
Nauru	.10	17,209
Nepal	.31	51,627
Netherlands	1.53	258,133
Netherlands Antilles	.10	17,209
New Zealand	1.53	258,133
Nicaragua	.10	17,209
Niger	.10	17,209
Nigeria	1.02	172,089
Norway	1.02	172,089
Oman	.10	17,209
Pakistan	1.53	258,133
Panama	.10	17,209
Papua New Guinea	.10	17,209
Paraguay	.10	17,209
Peru	.31	51,627
Philippines	.10	17,209
Poland	.51	86,044
Portugal	.51	86,044
Qatar	.51	86,044
Romania	.31	51,627
Rwanda	.05	8,604
St. Lucia	.10	17,209
Saint Vincent	.10	17,209
San Marino	.10	17,209
Sao Tome and Principe	.05	8,604
Saudi Arabia	2.55	430,222
Senegal	.10	17,209
Seychelles	.10	17,209
Sierra Leone	.05	8,604
Singapore	.10	17,209
Solomon Islands	.10	17,209
Somalia	.05	8,604
Spain	2.55	430,222
Sri Lanka	.51	86,044
Sudan	.05	8,604
Suriname	.10	17,20
Swaziland	.10	17,20
Sweden	1.53	258,13
Switzerland	1.53	258,13
Syria	.10	17,20
Tanzania	.05	8,60
Thailand	.31	51,62
Togo	.05	8,60
Tonga	.10	17,20
Trinidad and Tobago	.10	17,20
Tunisia	.51	86,04
Turkey	.51	86,04
Tuvalu	.10	17,20
Uganda	.05	8,60
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.02	172,08
United Arab Emirates	.10	17,20
U.S.S.R.	2.55	430,22
United Kingdom	5.11	860,44
United Kingdom Territories	.51	86,04
United States	5.11	[1] 860,44
Uruguay	.31	51,62
Vanuatu	.10	17,20
Vatican City	.10	17,20
Venezuela	.31	51,62
Vietnam	.10	17,20
Yemen (Aden)	.05	8,60
Yemen (Sanaa)	.05	8,60
Yugoslavia	.51	86,04
Zaire	.31	51,62
Zambia	.31	51,62
Zimbabwe	.31	51,62
Total	100.00	$16,847,4

[1] In addition, the United States wa assessed $59,935 for English Translatio Service and paid an interest penalty of $1,79 for a total contribution of $922,173.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Avenue Appia, Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. Hirosh Nakajima (Japanese), Directo General, term expires July 1993.

Origin and Development. Th establishment of the World Healt Organization in 1948 was the resu of efforts initiated at the Unite

Nations San Francisco Conference in 1945, when a declaration was adopted drawing attention to the need for the early establishment of a single international health organization.

A Technical Preparatory Committee, which was composed of technical health experts designated by 16 governments, met in Paris, France, from March 18 to April 5, 1946, and drew up proposals for a constitution for consideration by an International Health Conference.

The International Health Conference met in New York, New York, from June 19 to July 22, 1946. On July 22 the Constitution of the World Health Organization was signed by representatives of 61 states. It entered into force on April 7, 1948, when it had been ratified by 26 members of the United Nations. The First Health Assembly met in June and July of 1948.

The agreement between the United Nations and WHO, making the latter a specialized agency, came into force on September 1, 1948.

Purpose. The World Health Organization (WHO) acts as a coordinating authority on international public health work; helps to build strong national health services capable of meeting essential health needs; stimulates and works with governments on programs to eradicate endemic and other widespread diseases; promotes activities in the field of population and the improvement of nutrition, environmental sanitation, maternal and child care, and mental health; promotes and encourages research in health; promotes adoption of international standards with respect to food, biological, and pharmaceutical products; and furnishes advice and direct aid to governments in emergencies.

Its World Health Assembly has declared that the main social target of governments and of WHO should be "the attainment by all the citizens of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life." WHO's Expanded Program on Immunization aims to make available to all the children of the world, by 1990, vaccinations against the six major childhood diseases; tuberculosis, pertussis (whooping cough), polio, measles, diphtheria, and tetanus. After many years of work to combat smallpox, WHO declared in 1979 that the disease had been eradicated. WHO has set the goal of eradicating polio by the year 2000. WHO is coordinating the global effort to address the pandemic of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Structure. The policymaking body of WHO is the World Health Assembly composed of all members (for listing of members, see Scale of Assessments tabulation). The Assembly meets annually. It determines the broad policy of the Organization, approves the general program of work for a specific period, adopts the annual program and budget, and elects the Director General.

The Health Assembly elects the 31 members that are entitled to designate persons to serve on the Executive Board, 10 or 11 being replaced each year. The Executive Board undertakes detailed study of WHO questions and prepares issues for review by the Health Assembly. The members of the Board for the period May 1987–May 1988 were designated by the following Organization members:

Bangladesh
Brazil
China, People's
  Rep. of
Cote d'Ivoire

Ecuador
Egypt
Equatorial
  Guinea
France

Guinea
Guyana
Hungary
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Saudi Arabia
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Thailand
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 62 Stat. 441 (1948). 22 U.S.C. 290 (1952); Constitution of the World Health Organization, July 22, 1946, 62 Stat. 2679, TIAS 1808.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution shall not exceed 25% of the total, effective January 1, 1974. (P.L. 92-544, October 25, 1972.)

U.S. Contribution. The WHO adopted for calendar year 1987, an assessment budget of $271,693,400. The United States was assessed 25% or $67,923,350. The United States owed $76,150 for a Tax Equalization Fund adjustment and had a Tax Equalization Fund credit of $5,144,500, making the total U.S. requirement for calendar year 1987 $62,855,000. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

In addition to its regular assessed contribution to WHO, the United States voluntarily contributed $15,000,000 to the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion, the Onchocerciasis Control Program, the Tropical Disease Research Program, and Global Program on AIDS. These contributions were paid from fiscal year 1988 AID and Department of Health and Human Services funds.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

Members (167)	%		*Amoun*
Afghanistan	.01	$	27,170
Albania	.01		27,170
Algeria	.14		380,370
Angola	.01		27,170
Antigua and Barbuda	.01		27,170
Argentina	.61		1,657,330
Australia	1.63		4,428,600
Austria	.72		1,956,190
Bahamas	.01		27,170
Bahrain	.02		54,340
Bangladesh	.02		54,340
Barbados	.01		27,170
Belgium	1.16		3,151,645
Benin	.01		27,170
Bhutan	.01		27,170
Bolivia	.01		27,170
Botswana	.01		27,170
Brazil	1.37		3,722,200
Brunei	.04		108,675
Bulgaria	.16		434,710
Burkina Faso	.01		27,170
Burma	.01		27,170
Burundi	.01		27,170
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.33		896,590
Cameroon	.01		27,170
Canada	3.00		8,150,800
Cape Verde	.01		27,170
Central African Rep.	.01		27,170
Chad	.01		27,170
Chile	.07		190,185
China, People's Rep. of	.77		2,092,040
Colombia	.13		353,200
Comoros	.01		27,170
Congo	.01		27,170
Cook Islands	.01		27,170
Costa Rica	.02		54,340
Cote d'Ivoire	.02		54,340
Cuba	.09		244,525
Cyprus	.02		54,340
Czechoslovakia	.69		1,874,685
Denmark	.71		1,929,025
Djibouti	.01		27,170
Dominica	.01		27,170
Dominican Rep.	.03		81,505
Ecuador	.03		81,505
Egypt	.07		190,185
El Salvador	.01		27,170
Equatorial Guinea	.01		27,170
Ethiopia	.01		27,170
Fiji	.01		27,170
Finland	.49		1,331,295
France	6.25		16,980,840
Gabon	.03		81,505
Gambia	.01		27,170
German Dem. Rep.	1.30		3,532,015

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments
Calendar Year 1987

Members (167)	*%*	*Amount*
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	8.10	22,007,170
Ghana	.01	27,170
Greece	.43	1,168,280
Grenada	.01	27,170
Guatemala	.02	54,340
Guinea	.01	27,170
Guinea-Bissau	.01	27,170
Guyana	.01	27,170
Haiti	.01	27,170
Honduras	.01	27,170
Hungary	.21	570,555
Iceland	.03	81,505
India	.34	923,755
Indonesia	.14	380,370
Iran	.62	1,684,500
Iraq	.12	326,030
Ireland	.18	489,045
Israel	.21	570,555
Italy	3.72	10,107,000
Jamaica	.02	54,340
Japan	10.64	28,908,180
Jordan	.01	27,170
Kampuchea	.01	27,170
Kenya	.01	27,170
Kiribati	.01	27,170
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.05	135,845
Korea, Rep. of	.19	516,215
Kuwait	.28	760,740
Laos	.01	27,170
Lebanon	.01	27,170
Lesotho	.01	27,170
Liberia	.01	27,170
Libya	.25	679,235
Luxembourg	.05	135,845
Madagascar	.01	27,170
Malawi	.01	27,170
Malaysia	.10	271,695
Maldives	.01	27,170
Mali	.01	27,170
Malta	.01	27,170
Mauritania	.01	27,170
Mauritius	.01	27,170
Mexico	.87	2,363,730
Monaco	.01	27,170
Mongolia	.01	27,170
Morocco	.05	135,845
Mozambique	.01	27,170
Namibia	.01	27,170
Nepal	.01	27,170
Netherlands	1.71	4,645,955
New Zealand	.23	624,895
Nicaragua	.01	27,170
Niger	.01	27,170
Nigeria	.19	516,215
Norway	.53	1,439,975

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments—Continued
Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (167)	*%*	*Amount*
Oman	.02	54,340
Pakistan	.06	163,015
Panama	.02	54,340
Papua New Guinea	.01	27,170
Paraguay	.02	54,340
Peru	.07	190,185
Philippines	.10	271,695
Poland	.63	1,711,670
Portugal	.18	489,045
Qatar	.04	108,675
Romania	.19	516,215
Rwanda	.01	27,170
St. Christopher and Nevis	.01	27,170
St. Lucia	.01	27,170
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.01	27,170
Samoa	.01	27,170
San Marino	.01	27,170
Sao Tome and Principe	.01	27,170
Saudi Arabia	.95	2,581,085
Senegal	.01	27,170
Seychelles	.01	27,170
Sierra Leone	.01	27,170
Singapore	.10	271,695
Solomon Islands	.01	27,170
Somalia	.01	27,170
South Africa	.43	1,168,280
Spain	1.99	5,406,700
Sri Lanka	.01	27,170
Sudan	.01	27,170
Suriname	.01	27,170
Swaziland	.01	27,170
Sweden	1.23	3,341,830
Switzerland	1.10	2,988,625
Syria	.04	108,675
Tanzania	.01	27,170
Thailand	.09	244,525
Togo	.01	27,170
Tonga	.01	27,170
Trinidad and Tobago	.04	108,675
Tunisia	.03	81,505
Turkey	.33	896,590
Uganda	.01	27,170
Ukrainian S.S.R.	1.25	3,396,130
U.S.S.R.	10.01	27,196,520
United Arab Emirates	.18	489,045
United Kingdom	4.77	12,959,780
United States	25.00	[1] 67,923,350
Uruguay	.04	108,675
Vanuatu	.01	27,170
Venezuela	.59	1,602,990
Vietnam	.01	27,170
Yemen (Aden)	.01	27,170
Yemen (Sanaa)	.01	27,170

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (167)	%	*Amount*
Yugoslavia	.45	1,222,620
Zaire	.01	27,170
Zambia	.01	27,170
Zimbabwe	.02	54,340
Total	100.00	$271,693,400

[1] The U.S. owed $76,150 for a Tax Equalization Fund adjustment and had a Tax Equalization Fund credit of $5,144,500, making its total contribution $62,855,000.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

34 Chemin des Colombettes
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. Arpad Bogsch (American), Director General, term expires in 1991.

Origin and Development. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was established by a Convention negotiated at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1967, which entered into force on April 26, 1970.

The origins of WIPO may be traced back to 1883 when the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property was established and to 1886 when the Berne Copyright Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works was established. (The United States is a member of the Paris Convention but not of the Berne Convention.) Shortly thereafter, the Secretariat of these conventions became known as the United International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property.

The Paris Convention is the principal worldwide convention in the industrial property field. This Convention concerns international protection of rights in industrial property, including patents, trademarks, commercial names, industrial designs, and related rights by ensuring national treatment, right of priority, and application of certain common rules. Periodic conferences have been held pursuant to this Convention to revise or amend the 1883 Convention. As noted above, the last of these conferences was held in 1967 at Stockholm where negotiations took place for the establishment of WIPO. A first session of a revision conference was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1980, a second session was held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1981, a third session in 1982, and a fourth session in 1984 was held in Geneva.

Purpose. The objectives of the WIPO Convention are twofold:

(1) To promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through cooperation among states and, where appropriate, in collaboration with other international organizations.

(2) To ensure administrative cooperation among the Unions. WIPO centralizes the administration of the Unions and supervises such administration through its various organs.

WIPO (1) provides the Secretariat for the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; (2) handles the preparatory and administrative work of the conferences of revision; (3) conducts studies and provides services to member states to facilitate the protection of industrial property; (4) serves as a clearinghouse for information on and interpretation of patent and trademark laws; (5) serves as a medium to promote ratification by states of the revisions of the Paris Convention and the adherence of new members; (6) publishes a monthly periodical and other publications designed to further industrial property protection, and (7) carries out similar functions in respect to other forms of intellectual property.

In addition to subscribing to the Paris Convention, the United States, on May 25, 1972, became a party to the Nice Agreement concerning the Intellectual Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks. The United States deposited its instrument of ratification on the Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms and this agreement entered into force for the United States on March 10, 1974. The United States deposited its instrument of ratification on the Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification on December 21, 1973, and this Agreement entered into force on October 7, 1975. The United States deposited its instrument of ratification on the Patent Cooperation Treaty in November 1975, and this Treaty entered into force on January 24, 1978. The United States deposited its instrument of ratification on the Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purposes of Patent Procedure in September 1979. This Treaty entered into force on August 19, 1980.

Structure. The WIPO Convention provides for biennial meetings of the General Assembly, consisting of member states of this Convention which are also members of any of the other WIPO agreements, and the Conference, consisting of member states of the WIPO Convention whether or not they are members of any of the other WIPO agreements.

A total of 123 states were parties to the WIPO Convention in 1988:

Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.

United Arab
  Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Vatican City
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

The Stockholm Act (1967) of the Paris Industrial Property Convention provides for biennial meetings of the Assembly, composed of all Convention members, and annual meetings of the Executive Committee, composed of one-fourth of states members of the Assembly. Member states of the Paris Convention totaled 99 in 1988.

The principal administrative organs of the Nice Agreement, the Strasbourg Agreement, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, and the Budapest Treaty are assemblies consisting of all the member states. In 1988, the Nice Agreement had 33 member states; the Strasbourg Agreement had 27 member states; the Patent Cooperation Treaty had 41 member states; and the Budapest Treaty had 22 members.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Paris Convention, 1887; WIPO Convention, 1970; Nice Agreement, 1972; Strasbourg Agreement, 1975; Patent Cooperation Treaty, 1978; Budapest Treaty, 1980.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Paris Convention (Stockholm Act), Senate consent to ratification, February 28, 1970 (TIAS 6923, 7727), U.S. ratifications deposited June 5, 1970, and May 22, 1973; WIPO Convention, Senate consent to ratification, February 28, 1970 (TIAS 6923), U.S. ratification deposited May 25, 1970; Nice Agreement, Senate consent to accession, December 11, 1971 (TIAS 7419), U.S. accession deposited, February 25, 1972; Strasbourg Agreement, Senate consent to ratification October 30, 1973 (TIAS 8140). U.S. ratification deposited December 21, 1973; Patent Cooperation Treaty, Senate consent to ratification October 30, 1973 (TIAS 8733), U.S. ratification deposited November 26, 1975; Budapest Treaty, U.S. ratification deposited September 2 1979.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. annual contribution in connection with our membership in the Paris Convention shall not exceed 6% of the total contributions of all participating countries (Public Law 86–614, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 269f.) There are no statutory limitations on annual contributions for U.S. membership in the Nice and Strasbourg Agreements, or in the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

U.S. Contribution. The United States does not make an assessed contribution in connection with its adherence to the WIPO Convention, the Geneva Phonogram Convention, or the Budapest Treaty. Assessed contributions are made through membership in the Paris Convention and the Nice and Strasbourg Agreements, and the Patent Cooperation Treaty. Members of the Paris Convention and the aforementioned agreements are divided into seven classes, each contributing on the basis of a fixed numbers of units. The United States is a member of Class I for each of these agreements. Assessed contributions for the Patent Cooperation Treaty are based on patent application filing activity.

For calendar year 1987, the total assessment budget of the Paris Convention, and the Nice and Strasbourg Agreements, was 16,593,000 Swiss francs, or approximately US$11,877,600 (converted from Swiss francs). Due to other income and adjustments, the Patent Cooperation Treaty did not require assessed contributions. Of this amount, the United States was assessed 892,226 Swiss francs, or 5.38% of the total assessed budgets. In addition, the United States owed 210,406 Swiss francs to the Working Capital Fund for a total of US$150,613 making its total contribution 1,102,632 Swiss francs or US$789,285 paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Broken down, these contributions were: Paris Union—$422,890; Nice Union—$37,357; Strasbourg Union—$203,734; and the Patent Cooperation Treaty— $125,304.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

41 Avenue Giuseppe-Motta,
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. G.O.P. Obasi (Nigerian), Secretary General, term of office expires December 1991.

Origin and Development. The Convention of the World Meteorological Organization opened for signature in Washington, D.C., on October 11, 1947, and entered into effect on March 23, 1950. The convention was drawn up by a Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), an international nongovernmental organization founded at Utrecht, Netherlands, in 1878. The IMO continued to function on an interim basis, pending formal establishment of the World Meteorological Organization which took place on April 4, 1951, at the First Congress of WMO. On this date the activities, resources, and obligations of the IMO were transferred to WMO.

The U.N. General Assembly approved, on December 20, 1951, an agreement between the United Nations and WMO establishing the latter as a specialized agency. The WMO Congress approved the agreement on April 10, 1951.

Purpose. The basic objective of WMO is to coordinate, standardize, and improve world meteorological activities and to encourage an efficient exchange of meteorological information between countries. The purposes of the Organization as set forth in Article 2 of the convention are:

(a) to facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations to provide meteorological, hydrological, and other geophysical services and observations;

(b) to promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of meteorological and related weather information;

(c) to promote standardization of meteorological and related observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;

(d) to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, water problems, agriculture, and other human activities;

(e) to promote activities in operational hydrology and to further close cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services; and

(f) to encourage research and training in meteorology and other related fields and to assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

Structure. The supreme body of WMO is the Congress, composed of delegates representing member governments. The Congress is convened at intervals not exceeding 4 years and elects the Executive Council, which is the executive body of the Organization. The Executive Council is made up of 36 heads of the weather services of WMO member nations. Members of the Executive Council serve in their personal capacity as representatives of the Organization and not of the member governments. The Executive Council meets at least once a year to supervise implementation of the resolutions of the Congress, to administer the finances of the Organization, and to perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by the Congress or by the Convention which established the Organization.

The WMO Convention provides that the Executive Council shall consist of:

(a) The President and the three Vice Presidents of the Organization (elected by the Congress);

(b) The Presidents of the six regional associations or their alternates (elected by the regional associations which convene normally once every 4 years); and

(c) Twenty-six directors of meteorological services of members of the Organization, or their alternates (elected by the Congress).

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. *1950.* The United States participated in the International Meteorological Organization from 1930 to its termination.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention of the World Meteorological Organization, October 11, 1974, 1 UST 281, TIAS 2052.

U.S. Contribution. The Executive Council approved an assessment budget for calendar year 1987 of $21,093,000. The U.S. share was $5,202,507, or 24.66%. In addition, the United States owed $593 to the Working Capital Fund and $555,024 for a supplemental assessment (by WMO), making the total U.S. contribution $5,758,124. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

Members (159)	%		*Amou*
Afghanistan	.03	$	6,32
Albania	.03		6,22
Algeria	.11		23,18
Angola	.04		8,42
Argentina	1.02		215,01
Australia	1.67		352,0
Austria	.66		13
Bahamas	.03		6,32
Bahrain	.03		6,32
Bangladesh	.04		8,42
Barbados	.03		6,32
Belgium	1.26		265,6
Belize	.03		6,32
Benin	.03		6,32
Bolivia	.04		8,42
Botswana	.03		6,32
Brazil	1.36		286,6
British Carib. Territory	.03		6,32
Brunei	.03		6,32
Bulgaria	.27		56,91
Burkina Faso	.03		6,32
Burma	.04		8,42
Burundi	.03		6,32
Byelorussian S.S.R.	.43		90,64
Cameroon	.03		6,32
Canada	2.86		602,88
Cape Verde	.03		6,32
Central African Rep.	.03		6,32
Chad	.03		6,324
Chile	.21		44,26
China, People's Rep. of	2.37		499,59
Colombia	.21		44,26
Comoros	.03		6,32
Congo	.03		6,324
Costa Rica	.06		12,64
Cote d'Ivoire	.06		12,64
Cuba	.18		37,94
Cyprus	.03		6,324
Czechoslovakia	.85		179,17
Denmark	.73		153,88
Djibouti	.03		6,324
Dominica	.03		6,324
Dominican Rep.	.06		12,64
Ecuador	.06		12,64
Egypt	.26		54,60
El Salvador	.03		6,324
Ethiopia	.03		6,324
Fiji	.03		6,324
Finland	.50		105,39
France	5.55		1,169,93
French Polynesia	.03		6,324
Gabon	.03		6,324
Gambia	.03		6,324
German Dem. Rep.	1.38		290,90
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6.69		1,410,24

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1987

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
Scale of Assessments
Calendar Year 1987

Members (159)	%	*Amount*
Ghana	.08	16,864
Greece	.33	69,563
Guatemala	.06	12,648
Guinea	.03	6,324
Guinea-Bissau	.03	6,324
Guyana	.03	6,324
Haiti	.03	6,324
Honduras	.03	6,324
Hong Kong	.03	6,324
Hungary	.38	80,103
Iceland	.06	12,648
India	1.09	229,770
Indonesia	.38	80,103
Iran	.49	103,291
Iraq	.11	23,188
Ireland	.22	46,375
Israel	.25	52,699
Italy	2.98	628,180
Jamaica	.06	12,648
Japan	6.38	1,344,895
Jordan	.03	6,324
Kampuchea	.03	6,324
Kenya	.03	6,324
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	.07	14,756
Korea, Rep. of	.18	37,944
Kuwait	.19	40,052
Laos	.03	6,324
Lebanon	.06	12,648
Lesotho	.03	6,324
Liberia	.03	6,324
Libya	.18	37,944
Luxembourg	.08	16,864
Madagascar	.03	6,324
Malawi	.03	6,324
Malaysia	.22	46,375
Maldives	.03	6,324
Mali	.03	6,324
Malta	.03	6,324
Mauritania	.03	6,324
Mauritius	.03	6,324
Mexico	.86	181,287
Mongolia	.03	6,324
Morocco	.11	23,188
Mozambique	.04	8,432
Nepal	.03	6,324
Netherlands	1.43	301,442
Netherlands Antilles	.03	6,324
New Caledonia	.03	6,324
New Zealand	.40	84,319
Nicaragua	.03	6,324
Niger	.03	6,324
Nigeria	.23	48,483
Norway	.57	120,155
Oman	.03	6,324
Pakistan	.14	29,512
Panama	.06	12,648
Papua New Guinea	.03	6,324
Paraguay	.03	6,324
Peru	.19	40,052
Philippines	.25	52,699
Poland	1.00	210,799
Portugal	.22	46,375
Qatar	.06	12,648
Romania	.30	63,239
Rwanda	.03	6,324
St. Lucia	.03	6,324
Sao Tome and Principe	.03	6,324
Saudi Arabia	.51	107,507
Senegal	.03	6,324
Seychelles	.03	6,324
Sierra Leone	.03	6,324
Singapore	.09	18,972
Solomon Islands	.03	6,324
Somalia	.03	6,324
South Africa	.60	126,479
Spain	1.58	333,062
Sri Lanka	.04	8,432
Sudan	.04	8,432
Suriname	.03	6,324
Swaziland	.03	6,324
Sweden	1.34	282,470
Switzerland	1.13	238,202
Syria	.10	21,080
Tanzania	.03	6,324
Thailand	.20	42,160
Togo	.03	6,324
Trinidad and Tobago	.06	12,648
Tunisia	.06	12,648
Turkey	.43	90,643
Uganda	.03	6,324
Ukrainian S.S.R	1.46	307,766
U.S.S.R.	10.39	2,192,305
United Kingdom	5.17	1,089,828
United States	24.67	[1] 5,202,507
Uruguay	.16	33,728
Vanuatu	.03	6,324
Venezuela	.54	113,831
Vietnam	.06	12,648
Yemen (Aden)	.03	6,324
Yemen (Sanaa)	.03	6,324
Yugoslavia	.49	103,291
Zaire	.04	8,432
Zambia	.04	8,432
Zimbabwe	.03	6,324
Total	100.00	$21,092,500

[1] In addition, the United States owed $593 to the Working Capital Fund and $555,024 for its share of an estimated supplement, making a total contribution of $5,758,124 paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

WMO—Voluntary Cooperation Program

The Voluntary Assistance Program (VAP) was established by the Fifth WMO Congress in 1967 to assist developing nations in their participation in the World Weather Watch (WWW). The WWW is a program to upgrade the observation, communication, processing, and dissemination of global weather information. The 8th WMO Congress (1979) agreed to change the VAP to the Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP). The VCP, consisting of expert equipment, services, long-term fellowships, and training, is used where this kind of assistance i unavailable from national resources bilateral or multilateral assistance or the U.N. Development Program.

Toward the calendar year 198 program the United States pledged a total of $1,960,000 to the WMO-VCP which includes a cash contribution of $100,000 (but not to exceed 40% of the total unrestricted cash contribution of all member governments and $1,860,000 as a contribution in kind for equipment, services, and training projects selected by the United States. However, due to lea time required for program activities actual expenditures will be reported on at a later time.

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Inter-American Indian Institute

Ninos-Heroes, 139, Mexico 7, D.F.

Executive Head. Dr. Oscar Arze Quintanilla (Bolivian), Director, term of office expires June 1989.

Origin. The convention creating the Inter-American Indian Institute came into effect on December 31, 1941. The Institute was registered as an Inter-American Specialized Organization by the Council of the Organization of American States on March 17, 1953.

Purpose. The Institute develops information of use to member governments in planning for the economic, social, and cultural betterment of Indians, and acts in a consultative and advisory capacity for national bureaus of Indian affairs.

Structure. The Governing Body exercises control over the Institute and ordinarily meets every 2 years. It elects the five-member Executive Committee, which is vested with the executive powers of the Institute.

The Institute was composed of the following 17 members in 1988.

Argentina[1]
Bolivia
Brazil[2]
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico[2]
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay[2]
Peru[2]
United States[2]
Venezuela

[1] Contributes to the Institute but has not formally ratified the Convention.

[2] Member of Executive Committee.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1941.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention providing for the creation of the Inter-American Indian Institute, November 29, 1940, 56 Stat. 1303, TS 978.

U.S. Contribution. Over the past 5 years, the Institute's major programs have been concentrated in its Five Year Plan of Action. The Plan of Action has been renewed for a second 5-year period. These programs are in addition to those funded by the assessment budget to which the United States contributes and represent about $200,000 above regular quota assessments. These extra funds come from outside sources, i.e., international lending agencies, and primarily, from the benefiting country.

The Executive Committee adopted a calendar year 1988 assessment budget of $162,767. The United States was assessed 63.54% of the total, or $103,422. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

San Jose, Costa Rica

Executive Head. Dr. Martin Pineiro (Argentine), Director General, term expires in January 1990.

Origin and Development. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on July 18, 1942, with the Training and Research Center established at Turrialba, Costa Rica, on land

ightly bound

donated by the Government of Costa Rica.

A convention to provide permanent status to the Institute came into force on November 30, 1944, and the Institute was recognized by the Organization of American States as an Inter-American Specialized Organization on February 16, 1949.

A new convention was adopted for the Institute on March 6, 1979, and came into effect in February 1981. Membership in the Institute is open to states which are members of the OAS and the previous Institute, or other American states whose admission is accepted by the Inter-American Board of Agriculture.

Purpose. Member states undertake to work together in promoting and supporting agricultural development in their countries, including education, research, planning, science, and technology related with this objective.

From an earlier focus on tropical research in the 40's and 50's, the Institute has expanded its programs to agricultural production and marketing in other countries in the hemisphere. In collaboration with other international and national agencies, e.g., USDA, it has directed successful eradition campaigns, e.g., Swine Fever in Haiti.

Structure. The Inter-American Board of Agriculture is the highest organ and consists of one representative from each member state of cabinet or subcabinet level, usually the Minister of Agriculture. The Board, which meets biannually, decides overall policy and budgetary priorities. The Executive Committee, which meets semiannually, with 12 members elected from the Board membership, provides continuing oversight of the Institute.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation 1944.

Current Authority for U.S Participation. Convention on the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, 58 Stat 1169, TS 987.

U.S. Contribution. The assessmen budget totaled $21,314,187 in 198 of which the United States was assessed $13,137,247, or 61.64% The United States owed $120,000 for tax equalization reimbursement and $3,156,000, for the fiscal year 1987 deferral for a total of $16,413,247 However, this amount was reduced $3,314,000, the amount of the calendar year 1988 deferral and by $2,068,227, due to an appropriation shortfall. The United States contributed $11,031,020 from fiscal year 1988 funds.

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

Scale of Assessments

Fiscal Year 1988

Members (32)	*%*	*Amount*
Antigua and Barbuda	.02	$ 3,981
Argentina	6.98	1,486,897
Barbados	.07	15,924
Bolivia	.17	35,829
Brazil	8.74	1,863,100
Canada	6.48	1,381,401
Chile	.76	161,230
Colombia	.92	197,059
Costa Rica	.17	35,829
Cuba[1]	1.09	232,886
Dominica	.02	3,981
Dominican Rep.	.17	35,829
Ecuador	.17	35,829
El Salvador	.17	35,829
Grenada	.03	5,971
Guatemala	.17	35,829
Guyana	.13	27,867
Haiti	.17	35,829
Honduras	.17	35,829
Jamaica	.17	35,829
Mexico	6.56	1,397,325
Nicaragua	.17	35,829

INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR COOPERATION ON AGRICULTURE

Scale of Assessments—Continued

Fiscal Year 1988—Continued

Members (32)	%	*Amount*
Panama	.17	35,829
Paraguay	.17	35,829
Peru	.50	107,487
St. Lucia	.03	5,971
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.03	5,971
Suriname	.12	25,876
Trinidad and Tobago	.17	35,829
United States	61.64	[2]13,137,247
Uruguay	.34	71,657
Venezuela	3.36	716,577
Total	100.00	$21,314,187

[1] The quota assigned to Cuba will not be put into effect so long as the present government of the state is excluded from participation in the Inter-American system. The quota is shown only for the purpose of establishing correlative percentages.

[2] The United States owed $120,000 for tax equalization reimbursement and $3,156,000 for calendar year 1987 deferral. This adjusted amount, less $3,314,000 representing the calendar year 1988 deferral and less $2,068,227 due to an appropriation shortfall, brought the U.S. contribution to $11,031,020 paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission

Scripps Institution of Oceanography[1]
La Jolla, California 92038

Executive Head. James Joseph (American), Director of Investigations, term of office indefinite.

Origin. A fishery convention between the United States and Costa Rica was negotiated in 1949. Panama adhered to the Convention in 1953, Ecuador in 1961, Mexico in 1964, Canada in 1968, Japan in 1970, France in 1973, and Nicaragua in 1973. Ecuador withdrew in 1968, Mexico withdrew in 1978, Costa Rica withdrew in 1979, and Canada withdrew in 1985.

Purpose. The purpose of this Commission is to carry on scientific investigations of tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean with the objective of recommending to member governments necessary steps for their conservation and optimum utilization. In addition to tuna, in 1976 the Commission was delegated responsibility for conducting research on, and recommending conservation measures for, the stocks of dolphins and other marine mammals taken in conjunction with the fishery for tuna.

Structure. The Commission is composed of not more than four commissioners from each member country—France, Japan, Nicaragua, Panama, and the United States.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1949.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention with Costa Rica for the establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission, May 31, 1949, 1 UST 230, TIAS 2044.

U.S. Contribution. The Convention provides that the contributions of member nations are to be calculated on the basis of the proportion of utilization of the annual tuna catch. In fiscal year 1988 the United States contributed $2,679,000 or 95.22% of the Commission's budget which totaled $2,813,394. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

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[1] Additional offices are maintained at San Pedro, Calif.; Manta, Ecuador; Panama City, Panama; and Cumane, Venezuela. Field Stations are operated in Coisho, Peru; Mayaguez, Puerto Rico; and Ensenada, Mexico.

Organization of American States (OAS)

17th and Constitution Avenue, NW.,
Washington, D.C.

Executive Head. Joao Clemente Baena Soares (Brazilian), Secretary General, term of office expires July 1994.

Origin and Development. In 1890, 18 nations of the Western Hemisphere, at the First International Conference of American States, formed the International Union of American Republics. At the Ninth Conference of American States in April 1948, representatives of 21 American Republics signed the Charter establishing the Organization of American States. This charter became the treaty basis for the OAS on December 13, 1951. Revisions adopted in a protocol in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1967, which came into effect in February 1970, provide for an annual General Assembly to which three other representative organs report: the Permanent Council, the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, and Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture. The General Secretariat functions as the central permanent organ under the Secretary General who has overall administrative responsibility. All initiatives on budgetary matters remain with the political and technical organs.

Purpose. The purposes of the Organization of American States are as follows:

(a) to strengthen the peace and security of the continent;

(b) to prevent possible causes of conflict and to ensure the pacific settlement of disputes that may arise among the member states;

(c) to provide for common action on the part of those states in the event of aggression;

(d) to seek the solution of political, juridical, and economic problems that may arise among them;

(e) to promote by cooperative action, their economic, social, and cultural development; and

(f) to promote respect for human rights and democratic institutions.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1890.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Charter of the Organization of American States, April 30, 1948, 2 UST 2394, TIAS 2361.

U.S. Contribution. The regular budget is prepared by the Secretary General, using a ceiling fixed by the Permanent Council, reviewed by the Program and Budget Committee of the Permanent Council, and submitted to the annual General Assembly for final approval.

For fiscal year 1988 the General Assembly approved an assessment budget of $60,770,500. The United States was assessed 66%, or $40,076,700. In addition, the United States owed $5 million for tax equalization reimbursement for U.S. citizen employees and $10,357,000 for the calendar year 1987 deferral for a total of $55,433,700. This amount was reduced by $11,269,000 the amount of the calendar year 1988 deferral, and by $6,046,320 representing an appropriation shortfall, making the total U.S. contribution $38,118,380. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Scale of Assessments

Fiscal Year 1988

Members (32)	%	*Amount*
Antigua and Barbuda	.02	$ 12,100
Argentina	7.46	4,535,900
Bahamas	.07	42,500
Barbados	.08	48,600
Bolivia	.18	109,300
Brazil	9.36	5,683,600
Chile	.82	497,900
Colombia	.99	601,100
Costa Rica	.18	109,300
Cuba[1]	1.17	710,400
Dominica	.02	12,100
Dominican Rep.	.18	109,300
Ecuador	.18	109,300
El Salvador	.18	109,300
Grenada	.03	18,200
Guatemala	.18	109,300
Haiti	.18	109,300
Honduras	.18	109,300
Jamaica	.18	109,300
Mexico	7.01	4,262,700
Nicaragua	.18	109,300
Panama	.18	109,300
Paraguay	.18	109,300
Peru	.54	327,900
St. Kitts and Nevis	.01	6,100
St. Lucia	.03	18,200
St. Vincent	.02	12,100
Suriname	.14	85,000
Trinidad and Tobago	.18	109,300
United States	65.95	[2]40,076,700
Uruguay	.36	218,600
Venezuela	3.59	2,179,900
Total	100.00	$60,770,500

[1] The quota assigned to Cuba will not be put into effect as long as Resolution VI of the Eighth Meeting of the Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, by which the present government of the state was excluded from participation in the Inter-American system, shall be in force. That quota is shown only for the purpose of establishing the correlative percentages.

[2] The United States owed a tax reimbursement of $5 million and a calendar year 1987 deferral of $10,357,000. The U.S. contribution was reduced by $11,269,000, the amount of the calendar year 1988 deferral and by $6,046,320, representing an appropriation shortfall, for a total contribution of $38,118,380.

OAS Voluntary Programs

The United States also contributed to the following OAS voluntary programs during calendar year 1988 from AID appropriations.

Special Development Assistance Fund. This program provides funds for activities having high development priority in such fields as natural resources, development planning, tourism, manpower, and social development. The United States made a cash contribution of $4,800,000 in calendar year 1988 from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Special Multilateral Fund. This fund finances two major programs:

(1) Regional Science and Technology Development with technical assistance, training, and research projects. The program creates and strengthens existing institutions by the introduction and application of modern research techniques and new technologies to development problems.

(2) Regional Educational Development concentrates on educational planning and administration, adaptation of education to development requirements, technical education, educational research, educational technology, and basic studies and supporting activities.

The U.S. contribution in calendar year 1988 was $5,400,000, paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata). This fund promotes horizontal cooperation whereby member states jointly plan projects of mutual interest concerning specific educational, scientific, or technological problems. The United States made a contribution of $1,500,000 to this fund in calendar year 1988 from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Special Cultural Fund. This fund contributes to the cultural development and cooperation of the member states through sharing of each country's cultural heritage. It also promotes the preservation and marketing of traditional crafts. The U.S. contribution for calendar year 1988 was $300,000, paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

525 - 23d Street, NW.,
Washington, D.C.

Executive Head. Dr. Carlyle Guerra de Macedo (Brazilian), Director. Term of office expires February 1991.

Origin and Development. The Pan American Health Organization had its origin in a resolution adopted at the Second International Conference of American States, held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1901–02, which recommended calling periodic public health conferences of representatives of the American Republics and creation of a permanent International Sanitary Bureau in Washington, D.C. As a result of this resolution, the First General International Sanitary Conference was held in Washington, D.C., in December 1902. This Conference established the Bureau and defined its functions. The name "International Sanitary Bureau" was changed to Pan American Sanitary Bureau in 1923, to Pan American Sanitary Organization in 1947, and to Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) in 1958.

A revised Pan American Sanitary Code, which entered into force in 1925, broadened the scope of the Bureau's activities and designated it the central coordinating health agency of the member stat
of the Pan American Union.

The 12th Pan Americ
Sanitary Conference, held
Caracas, Venezuela, in Januar
1947, agreed that the Organizati
should act as the regional agency
the World Health Organization. T
Directing Council (set up by the 12
Conference) met in Buenos Aire
Argentina, in September 1947 a
adopted a new constitution for t
Organization.

PAHO was designated
specialized organization of t
Organization of American States
1950.

Purpose. The fundamental purpo
of the Pan American Heal
Organization are to promote a
coordinate efforts of the countries
the Western Hemisphere to comb
disease, lengthen life, and prom
the physical and mental health
their peoples.

Structure. The principal polic
making body of PAHO is the P
American Sanitary Conference,
which all members are represent
It meets every 4 years.

The Directing Council, compos
of one representative from ea
member state, meets annual
between Conferences and appro
the program budget.

The Executive Committe
composed of representatives of n
member states, meets at lea
semiannually and advises t
Council on the activities of t
Organization.

The Pan American Sanita
Bureau is the executive organ of t
Organization. The Conference ele
the Director of the Bureau.

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[1] Members of the Executive Commi
for 1988–89 are: Argentina, Bahamas
Salvador, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama,
Lucia, the United States, and Uruguay.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1925.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The Pan American Sanitary Code, November 14, 1924, 44 Stat. 2031, TS 714.

U.S. Contribution. For calendar year 1988 the gross budget was $69,403,000, with an assessment level of $67,003,000 levied against all members and participating governments. The U.S. assessment, at 61.29%, amounted to $41,066,140. The United States had a Tax Equalization Fund credit of $2,903,940 reducing its assessment to $38,162,200. However, the United States owed $8,712,000 for the calendar year 1987 deferral and $1,327,000 for a Tax Equalization Fund adjustment. This adjusted amount was reduced $9,540,000, representing a calendar year 1988 deferral, and by $6,103,820 due to an appropriation shortfall. The total U.S. contribution of $32,557,380 was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

In addition to its regular assessed contribution to PAHO, the United States voluntarily contributed approximately $5 million to special health promotion trust funds in 1988.

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1988

Members (38)	%	*Amount*
Antigua and Barbuda	.02	$ 13,400
Argentina	6.94	4,650,009
Bahamas	.06	40,201
Barbados	.07	46,902
Belize[1]	.04	26,801
Bolivia	.17	113,905
Brazil	8.69	5,822,562
Canada[1]	6.53	4,375,296
Chile	.76	509,222
Colombia	.92	616,427
Costa Rica	.17	113,905
Cuba	1.09	730,334
Dominica	.02	13,400
Dominican Rep.	.17	113,905
Ecuador	.17	113,905
El Salvador	.17	113,905
France[2]	.17	113,905
Grenada	.03	20,101
Guatemala	.17	113,905
Guyana[1]	.17	113,905
Haiti	.17	113,905
Honduras	.17	113,905
Jamaica	.17	113,905
Mexico	6.52	4,368,597
Netherlands[2]	.06	40,201
Nicaragua	.17	113,905
Panama	.17	113,905
Paraguay	.17	113,905
Peru	.50	335,015
St. Kitts and Nevis	.01	6,699
St. Lucia	.03	20,101
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.02	13,400
Suriname	.13	87,104
Trinidad and Tobago	.17	113,905
United Kingdom[2]	.04	26,801
United States	61.29	[3]41,066,140
Uruguay	.34	227,811
Venezuela	3.34	2,237,901
Total	100.00	$67,003,000

[1] Other member governments.

[2] Participating governments.

[3] After adjustments, the U.S. contribution amounted to $32,557,380.

Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH)

Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D.F.

Executive Head. Leopoldo F. Rodriguez (Argentine), Secretary General, term of office expires in 1990.

Origin. The Pan American Institute of Geography and History was created pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana, Cuba, in 1928. On January 12, 1949, the Institute entered into an agreement with the Organization of American States whereby it became an Inter-American Specialized Organization.

Purpose. The purposes of the Institute are (1) to develop, coordinate, and disseminate geographic, historical, and related scientific studies; (2) to initiate and execute investigations and activities pertaining thereto which member states may request; and (3) to promote cooperation between the geographic and historical institutes of member states and other American organizations operating in these fields.

PAIGH carries out its work through its four functional commissions on cartography, geography, geophysics, and history; through its General Secretariat; and through national sections established in each member state. In the United States, PAIGH is of interest to some 12 governmental agencies, a number of universities, and various professional societies.

Structure. The supreme deliberative organ of the PAIGH is the General Assembly, which meets every 4 years. The Directing Council of the Institute meets annually and is charged with the supervision of the Institute, including approval of the budget, between meetings of the General Assembly. The 22 members of the Institute are as follows:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Canada
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Cuba (present government of Cuba excluded)
- Dominican Rep.
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- United States
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation 1935.

Current Authority for U.S Participation. 49 Stat. 512 (1935), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 273.

Statutory Limitation on U.S Contribution. Public Law 91-340 approved July 17, 1970, limited the U.S. contribution to $200,00 annually. However, P.L. 97-241 o October 1982 removed this statutor limitation.

U.S. Contribution. The Directin Council approved for calendar yea 1988 an assessment budget o $506,973. The United States i assessed 60.98%, and contribute $309,152. This amount was pai from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Pan American Railway Congress Association (PARCA)

Calle Peru 277, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Executive Head. Juan Carlos d Marchi (Argentine), President, ter of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. In 191 the statutes for the forerunner or ganization were adopted at a rai way congress held in Buenos Aires In 1941, at Bogota, the Fourt Congress invited the governments the Central and North Americ Republics and railway association and companies in these countries t join the organization and changed i name to the Pan American Railwa Congress Association.

Purpose. The purpose of the Associ tion is to promote the developme and progress of both state-run an private railways on the America Continent. It holds meeting publishes documents and a periodic bulletin, maintains information services, and prepares studies on questions of common interest.

Structure. The Railway Congresses of the Association meet every 3 years to lay down broad policy guidelines concerning activities of the Association. The Permanent Commission of the Association meets annually and is charged with the supervision of the Association's activities between meetings of the Congress. Fifteen member states are represented on the Permanent Commission:

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Mexico
Paraguay
Peru
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 62 Stat. 1060 (1948), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 280j–k(1952), as amended.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. Public Law 91-553, approved December 16, 1970, which limited the U.S. contribution to $15,000 annually, was rescinded in 1982.

U.S. Contribution. Governments and privately run railroads contribute on the basis of kilometers of railway lines in operation, with a maximum annual assessment of $25,000.

For calendar year 1988 the United States was assessed $25,000, or 26.15% of a total budget of $95,600. The U.S. contribution of $25,000 was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Montevideo, Uruguay

Executive Head. Pedro Miguel Cabero (Argentine), Director General, International Office, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The first inter-American postal organization, the South American Postal Union, was established by the 10 South American states in accordance with the South American Postal Convention, signed February 2, 1911, at Montevideo, Uruguay. The South American Postal Union became the Pan American Postal Union, pursuant to the Pan American Postal Convention, signed September 15, 1921. Spain became a member in 1924 and in 1931 the name of the Union was changed to the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain.

Purpose. The Union was established to extend, facilitate, and perfect the postal relations of the member states, and to promote solidarity of action in the universal postal congresses in the common interests of the members with regard to communications by mail.

Structure. The Union is under the supervision of the postal service of Uruguay. It consists of the following 24 members:

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Spain
Suriname
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1922.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 84 Stat. 724 (1970), 39 U.S.C. 407(a) (1970). Postal Convention of the Americas and Spain, August 28, 1981, TIAS 10815.

U.S. Contribution. The convention and the regulations fix the scale of contributions. Countries are divided into three groups: those of the first group contributing eight units, those of the second group, four units, and those of the third group, two units. The United States is in the first group. The United States was assessed $104,000, or 8.04% of the total assessment budget for calendar year 1988 of approximately $1,293,669. This contribution was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds of the U.S. Postal Service.

The Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific

(formerly Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific)

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Executive Head. Gilbert H. Sheinbaum (American), Director, term of office expires July 1991.

Origin and Development. As the result of the meetings of Commonwealth Ministers at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in January 1950 and later meetings at Sydney, Australia, and London, England, the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee and the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific were created.

Purpose. The Council is not designed to devise or administer technical assistance or aid programs, but to assist in the economic development of Asia and the Pacific through (1) exchange of views on problems of technical assistance in the area; (2) collection of information on technical assistance programs undertaken by its members on a bilateral basis in Asia and the Pacific; and (3) the encouragement of developing member countries to become donors of capital and technical cooperation assistance to other member countries.

Structure. The Consultative Committee meets biennially at the ministerial level to provide overall policy guidance for the operating elements of the Plan. The Council, composed of each member government, acts as the Colombo Plan's governing body between Consultative Committee Meetings. The Bureau serves as the Plan's secretariat and includes the Drug Advisory Program which is financed by separate contributions of member countries. The Colombo Plan Staff College for Technician Education (relocated in Manila in early 1987) helps member countries in developing their systems of technician education and is also financed by separate contributions. The organization consisted of 26 member countries in fiscal year 1988.

Afghanistan
Australia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Burma
Canada
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Kampuchea
Korea, Rep. of
Laos
Malaysia
Maldives
Nepal
New Zealand
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1959.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 73 Stat. 256 (1959); 22 U.S.C. 1896b.

U.S. Contribution. For fiscal year 1988, the assessment budget amounted to $225,840. The contributing countries shared the costs equally and each country was assessed $10,660 (not all member countries were contributors in 1988). The U.S. contribution amounted to $10,660, or 4.17%, and was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds. In addition, the United States contributed $100,000 to the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

North Atlantic Assembly

Three, Place de Petit Sablon,
Brussels, Belgium

Executive Head. Peter Corterier (German), Secretary General, term of office expires January 1991.

Origin and Development. In addition to creating a military alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty, signed on April 4, 1949, also stated in Article 2 that:

> The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these instructions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being.

In November 1954, the Secretary General of NATO suggested the possibility of bringing about "a closer relationship between the Organization and members of national legislatures." Acting on this suggestion, certain members of the Canadian Parliament took steps to organize a conference, which met in Paris in July 1955, of members of the parliamentary bodies from the NATO states. The first Conference passed a resolution to continue its activities and meetings and adopted rules of procedure. In 1966 the Conference changed its name to "The North Atlantic Assembly." The Assembly's representatives are solely from the legislative branch of the respective member governments.

Purpose. The purpose of the North Atlantic Assembly, as cited in Public Law 689, 84th Congress, is to permit "discussion of common problems in the interest of the maintenance of peace and security in the North Atlantic area."

Structure. The Assembly meets in plenary sessions annually. The Standing Committee, on which all member country parliaments ar represented, acts as an executiv board between assembly sessions The members are:

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Iceland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation 1955.

Current Authority for U.S Participation. 70 Stat. 523 (1956), as amended, 22 U.S.C. 1928a-d.

Statutory Limitation on U.S Contribution. The U.S. contribution shall not exceed 25% of the total (Public Law 85–477, June 20, 1958).

U.S. Contribution. Total assessments for calendar year 1988 amounted to about $2,611,753 (converted from Belgian francs), of which the U.S. assessment was 23.35%, or $609,844. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Autoroute Brussels-Zaventem,
Brussels 39, Belgium

Executive Head. Manfred Woerner (German), Secretary General, term of office expires July 1992.

Origin and Development. The North Atlantic Treaty entered into force August 24, 1949. The first meeting of the North Atlantic Council, established to give effect to the Treaty and the highest organ of the alliance, was held in Washington, D.C., in September 1949. In May

1950 the Council decided to create a civilian body which would ensure continuing Council supervision of both civilian and military activities pursued under the Treaty.

In February 1952, the Council decided it should function in continuous session through appointment of permanent representatives. The Council further agreed on a number of basic organizational changes in the civilian structure of NATO, including creation of a single integrated international staff under a Secretary General.

The NATO Ministerial meeting of December 1956 recommended closer cooperation among members of the alliance in the political, economic, scientific, cultural, and information fields. To strengthen the process of consultation it was decided that the Secretary General should submit an annual report on the major political problems of the alliance, reviewing the extent to which member governments have consulted and cooperated on such problems, and that the Foreign Ministers, at each spring meeting, should make an appraisal of the political progress of the alliance. In November 1969, a Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society was created to add a third social dimension to the traditional responsibilities of the alliance in the fields of defense and political consultation. In June 1974, NATO's 25th anniversary year, a Declaration on Atlantic Relations, reaffirming the solidarity of the Alliance, was signed at a NATO summit gathering in Brussels, Belgium. President Reagan issued a proclamation reaffirming the importance of NATO in 1984.

Purpose. The North Atlantic Treaty states that the parties to this treaty:

(a) agree that an armed attack against one or more of them shall be considered an attack against all of them, and that they will act accordingly;

(b) reaffirm their faith in the purposes and principles of the United Nations and their desire to live in peace with all peoples and all governments;

(c) are determined to safeguard the freedom, common heritage, and civilization of their people, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law;

(d) seek to promote stability and well-being in the North Atlantic area; and

(e) are resolved to unite their efforts for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security.

Structure. The principal body of NATO is the North Atlantic Council. Since France withdrew in 1966-67 from most of NATO's integrated military activities, the Defense Planning Committee (an alternative form of the Council open to French participation but from which France absents itself) is used when the Council meets to consider military matters. The North Atlantic Council meets at foreign minister level twice a year, in the winter at NATO's permanent headquarters and in the spring in a member country capital. The Defense Planning Committee meets at defense minister level in accordance with a similar pattern. Defense ministers (with the exception of France) also meet twice a year in the Nuclear Planning Group (NPG). At other North Atlantic Council meetings, governments are represented by permanent representatives.

For a listing of members adhering to the North Atlantic Treaty, see estimated Scale of Assessments tabulation.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1949.

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Current Authority for U.S. Participation. North Atlantic Treaty, April 4, 1949, 63 Stat. 2241, TIAS 1964.

U.S. Contribution. The civilian headquarters budget is reviewed by the Civil Budget Committee and approved by the North Atlantic Council. For calendar year 1988 the Organization adopted for the civilian headquarters an assessment budget (which included the science program) totaling an estimated 3,690,732,000 Belgian francs, or approximately $101,132,082. The U.S. assessment was 23.35%, or US$23,614,338. Applied toward the U.S. assessment was a credit of 100,000,000 Belgian francs, or US$2,740,163 for the cost of salaries and allowances payable to U.S. Government employees detailed to NATO civilian headquarters. Thus, the United States actually contributed $20,874,175 to NATO's civil budget. In addition, the United States was required to pay $222,439 which represents its share of the costs of the NATO-sponsored supportive activities undertaken in connection with the mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR) negotiations. The total U.S. cash contribution amounted to $21,096,614, which was made available from fiscal year 1988 funds.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Estimated Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1988

Members (16)	%	*Amount*[1]
Belgium	2.76	$ 2,791,246
Canada	5.60	5,663,397
Denmark	1.59	1,608,000
France	16.50	16,686,795
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	15.54	15,715,926
Greece	.38	384,301
Iceland	.05	50,566
Italy	5.75	5,815,095
Luxembourg	.08	80,906
Netherlands	2.75	2,781,132
Norway	1.11	1,122,566
Portugal	.63	637,132
Spain	3.50	3,539,623
Turkey	1.59	1,608,000
United Kingdom	18.82	19,033,059
United States	23.35	[2] 23,614,338
Total	100.00	$101,132,082

[1] Converted from Belgian francs at an average rate of U.S. contribution.

[2] Adjustments, including credits and payment to the MBFR, brought the total U.S. contribution to $21,096,614.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

2 Rue Andre-Pascal, Chateau de la Muette, Paris XVI, France

Executive Head. Jean-Claude Paye (French), Secretary General, term expires September 30, 1994.

Origin and Development. The Convention on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was signed at Paris, France, on December 14, 1960, and was ratified by the U.S. Senate on March 16, 1961. The OECD was officially established on September 30, 1961. The charter members were 18 countries in Western Europe plus Canada and the United States. Japan was admitted to membership in 1964, Finland in 1969, Australia in June 1971, and New Zealand in June 1973. The OECD now includes all of the industrialized democracies of Western Europe, North America, and the Pacific area.

Purpose. The aims of the Organization are to promote policies designed to: (1) achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy; (2) contribute to sound economic expansion in member as well as nonmember countries in the process of economic development; and (3) contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, nondiscriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

Since the International Energy Agency (IEA) was created (at U.S. initiative) within the OECD framework in 1974, the OECD has been deeply involved in energy affairs.

Structure. The supreme body of the OECD is the Council, which has final authority with respect to all general policy and administrative and budgetary decisions over all organizational components except the IEA. Composed of representatives of all member countries (for listing of members see Scale of Assessments tabulation), the Council meets annually at the Ministerial level and regularly at the Permanent Representative level.

The Executive Committee, composed of representatives of 14 members designated annually by the Council, examines (and, if appropriate, comments upon) all reports, proposals, and documents submitted by an OECD Committee to the Council. The most important of such Executive Committee reviews is its detailed examination of the Budget Committee's annual budget proposal. The Executive Committee may also be called upon by the Council to carry out specific tasks as, for example, when there is a need to coordinate certain particularly extensive and protracted studies.

Members of the Executive Committee during 1987 were:

Australia
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed Rep. of
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Norway
Spain
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1961.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on the Organization for Economic Development with Supplementary Protocols 1 and 2, 1961, TIAS 4891.

U.S. Contribution. The assessed OECD calendar year 1987 budget for activities in which the United States participates amounted to 777,302,200 French francs, or approximately US$136,319,694, of which the U.S. share, at 25%, was 194,325,550 French francs, or approximately US$34,079,924. The United States owed 65,348 French francs, or US$11,460 for pension tax reimbursement, thus bringing the net U.S. obligation to 194,390,898 French francs, or US$34,091,384, for calendar year 1987. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Scale of Assessment

Calendar Year 1987

Members (24)	%	*Amount*[1]
Australia	2.50	$ 3,407,992
Austria	1.02	1,390,461
Belgium	1.28	1,744,892
Canada	5.29	7,211,312
Denmark	.82	1,117,822
Finland	.81	1,104,190
France	7.92	10,796,520
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	10.24	13,959,137
Greece	.53	722,494
Iceland	.10	136,320
Ireland	.25	340,799
Italy	5.77	7,865,646
Japan	21.26	28,981,567

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Scale of Assessment—Continued

Calendar Year 1987—Continued

Members (24)	%	*Amount*[1]
Luxembourg	.10	136,320
Netherlands	2.10	2,862,714
New Zealand	.34	463,486
Norway	.87	1,185,981
Portugal	.29	395,327
Spain	2.60	3,544,312
Sweden	1.50	2,044,795
Switzerland	1.70	2,317,434
Turkey	.78	1,063,294
United Kingdom	6.93	9,446,955
United States	25.00	[2]34,079,924
Total	100.00	$136,319,694

[1] Converted from French francs at an average rate of U.S. contribution.

[2] An adjustment brought the U.S. requirement to $34,091,384.

South Pacific Commission

Noumea, New Caledonia

Executive Head. Atanraoi Baiteke (Yi-Kiribati), term of office expires June 1993.

Origin and Development. The South Pacific Commission (SPC) was established in 1947 by the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands (withdrew in 1962), New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States under the terms of the Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission, which is more commonly known as the Canberra Agreement. The Canberra Agreement came into force on July 29, 1948. Subsequently, the following independent or self-governing Pacific states were admitted to membership: Western Samoa (1962), Nauru (1969), Fiji (1971), Papua New Guinea (1975), Solomon Islands and Tuvalu (1978), and Niue and the Cook Islands (1980). In June 1980 the Canberra Agreement was amended to permit accession by any government, the territory of which is within the territorial scope of the Commission and which is either fully independent or in free association with a fully independent government. In 1983, the South Pacific Conference passed a resolution providing for full membership status for all SPC participants, thereby admitting the following: American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Northern Marianas, Palau, Pitcairn Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Purpose. The purpose of the SPC is to serve the participating governments as a consultative and advisory body on matters affecting the economic and social development of the territories within the Commission's area and the welfare and advancement of their peoples. The territory within the Commission's area of activities includes a large part of the South and West Pacific.

Structure. The organization now consists of three bodies: the South Pacific Conference, the Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations, and the Secretariat. The South Pacific Conference, which is the general meeting of SPC members, convenes annually in September or October. The Conference adopts the organization's work program and budget and provides direction for the Secretariat's activities in the fields of food and materials, marine resources, rural management and technology, community services, information services, and data analysis. The Committee of Representatives of Governments and Administrations (CRGA) meets in May or June to formulate the work program and, just prior to the annual Conference, to discuss budget and other administrative questions.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 62 Stat. 15 (1948), 22 U.S.C. 280 (1952); Agreement Establishing the South Pacific Commission, February 6, 1947, 2 UST 1787, TIAS 2317.

Statutory Limitations on U.S. Contribution. Public Law 92–490, approved October 13, 1972, limits the U.S. contribution annually to a "ceiling" of 20% of the total assessed budget.

U.S. Contribution. The Commission adopted for calendar year 1988 an assessment budget of 487,010,000 FPF's, approximately US$4,733,029 (converted from French Pacific francs). The United States was assessed 81,963,800 FPF's (16.83%), or approximately US$796,569. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Bureau of International Expositions (BIE)

56, Avenue Victor Hugo, Paris XVI

Executive Head. Marie Helene Defrene (French), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. Delegates from 14 countries met in Berlin, Germany, in 1912 to sign an agreement to regulate the organization of international expositions. World War I interfered with ratification of these proposals. In 1920, governments began to restudy the question. However, it was not until November 22, 1928, that the first Convention dealing with the organization of officially recognized expositions was signed. The 1928 Convention has since been modified by three Protocols: of May 10, 1948, November 16, 1966, and June 9, 1980.

Purpose. The purpose of the BIE is to provide for the orderly planning of international expositions. The planning mainly consists of establishing necessary intervals between different types of expositions; a review of the themes which expositions seek to dramatize; and definition of the character of each exposition by the application of relevant rules and requirements.

Structure. The BIE General Assembly meets semiannually in Paris, France, to review work in progress and to maintain a current calendar of exposition projects which have been applied for, or have been granted registration. Member governments may send one to three representatives to meetings of the General Assembly, where all governments have one vote. The BIE in 1988 consisted of 47 members:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Bulgaria
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
El Salvador
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Haiti
Hungary
Israel
Italy
Japan
Lebanon
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Panama
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunisia
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1968.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention relating to international expositions, November 22, 1928, and 1948 Protocol. TIAS 6548; 1966 Protocol, TIAS 6549. Entered into force with respect to the United States, June 24, 1968.

U.S. Contribution. The budget of the BIE is adopted by the Administrative Council. Total assessments in calendar year 1988 amounted to 1,276,000 French francs (approximately US$220,000), of which the U.S. share was 10.42%, 133,000 French francs, or approximately US$22,931. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources

25 Old Wharf
Hobart, Tasmania, Australia 7000

Executive Head. D.L. Powell (Australian), Executive Secretary, term of office expires June 1990.

Origin and Development. The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources resulted from a 1977 recommendation of the 13 nations comprising the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties. Negotiations for the Convention were completed at a conference in Canberra, Australia, May 7–20, 1980. The Convention was opened for signature on August 1, 1980, and was signed on behalf of the United States on September 11, 1980.

Purpose. The purpose of this Commission is to develop and implement measures to ensure effective conservation and management of Antarctic marine living resources based upon an ecosystem management approach.

Structure. Each member country on the Commission is represented by a Representative to the Commission and a Representative to the Scientific Committee. Each country has one vote.

The Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources consisted of 11 member nations in June 1982 when the initial budget of the Commission was adopted. Current membership is the following 21 nations:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Chile
European Economic Community (EEC)
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
India
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
South Africa
Spain
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1982.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, signed on behalf of the United States, September 11, 1980. TIAS 10240.

U.S. Contribution. Shares of all member nations are determined by 1) amounts harvested and 2) equal sharing in proportions to be determined by the Commission. In fiscal year 1988, the United States contributed $27,848 from fiscal year 1987 funds or 3.39% of the Commission's assessed budget which totaled $821,863.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

1818 H Street, NW.
Washington, D.C.

Executive Head. W. David Hopper (Canadian), Chairman, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was established in May 1971 under the auspices of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the U.N. Development Program. In addition to these 3 cosponsors there is a donor membership which, as of December 1988, included 23 governments, 3 foundations, 3 regional development banks, the European

Economic Community (EEC), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the OPEC Fund for International Development, and the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development.

Purpose. The main purpose of the CGIAR is to provide and coordinate funding for a network of international agricultural research institutes. When the CGIAR was established, it took over the sponsorship of five institutes:

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines; International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Mexico; International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (ITTA), Nigeria; International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), Colombia; and International Potato Center (CIP), Peru.

Since then, the following institutes were added to CGIAR's sponsorship: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India; International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), Kenya; International Livestock Center for Africa (ILCA), Ethiopia; International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Syria; and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Washington, D.C.

In addition, the CGIAR sponsors three related programs: the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), Cote d'Ivoire; the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR), Italy; and the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), Netherlands.

Each of these institutes and programs has as its major goal the increase of food production for domestic consumption in the developing nations.

Structure. The CGIAR is, as noted earlier, sponsored by three international organizations. It is chaired by a vice president of the World Bank. CGIAR membership is composed of donor members and representatives of the five major LDC (less developed countries) regions. A secretariat is provided within the World Bank. Technical advice is provided by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) composed of internationally known agricultural scientists; TAC in turn has a secretariat located in FAO in Rome, Italy.

The CGIAR meets twice a year. The first meeting, known as International Center's Week, is held in the fall, normally in Washington, D.C. At that time Center directors report on the progress, plans, and proposed budgets for their institutes, and donors make indications of budgeted support for the following year. A general meeting is held the following spring outside of Washington, D.C. (Berlin in 1988).

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. May 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

U.S. Contribution. The U.S. contribution to the 1988 calendar year program of CGIAR was $42,000,000 and represented 19.85% of the total donor/sponsor contributions of $211,570,000. This amount was financed from a fiscal year 1988 AID appropriation.

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

6, rue du Maupas
Case Postale 78
CH1000 Lausanne 9, Switzerland

Executive Head. Eugene Lapointe (Canadian), Secretary General. Term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was largely a United States initiative, encouraged by Congress in the Endangered Species Act of 1969 and concluded at a plenipotentiary conference in Washington, D.C. in 1973. It currently includes almost 100 Party nations representing all regions of the world and helps to protect over 1,700 species of wildlife and 30,000 varieties of plants listed on its appendices.

Purpose. CITES' purpose is to protect wild plants and animals against overexploitation through international trade. It coordinates international exchanges of information, data, and statistics on trade in endangered and threatened species of wildlife, works to enforce controls on trade in wildlife and wildlife products, and focuses on the development of guidelines for legislation, regulation, identification, reporting, and administration of national wildlife conservation and trade control regimes.

Structure. CITES' governing body is the Conference of the Parties which meets biennially. Nongovernmental organizations may participate in the Conference but may not vote. The CITES Secretariat is provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). A Standing Committee of nine Parties provides policy guidance to the Secretariat between Conferences and there are a number of other subgroups, including a Plant and Animal Committee (open to all parties), an Identification Manual Committee, a Nomenclature Committee, and Regional Committees. The United States is Chairman of the Standing Committee.

The following 96 nations were party to the Convention as of December 31, 1988:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chile
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Finland
France
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Liberia
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mauritius
Monaco
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda
St. Lucia
Senegal
Seychelles
Singapore
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1973.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, with Appendices, 1973; entered into force for the United States July 1, 1975, TIAS 8249.

U.S. Contribution. Financial support for CITES has been provided by the United Nations Environment Fund of UNEP and the Parties to the Convention. Consonant with its catalytic role in environmental initiatives, UNEP's financial support was phased out at the end of 1983. Parties to the Convention contribute on the basis of each donor's rate of assessment to the regular United Nations budget, adapted to the CITES membership, with the U.S. contribution thus set by mutual agreement at approximately 25% of CITES budget. The 1988–89 biennium budget for CITES was $3,000,088. For 1988, total assessments amounted to $1,500,044. The United States' share at 26.97% came to $404,487. However, due to an appropriation shortfall only $170,000 was contributed. This amount was paid from AID fiscal year 1988 funds.

Customs Cooperation Council

40, Rue Washington
Brussels, Belgium

Executive Head. Thomas Hayes (Australian), Secretary General, term of office expires January 1994.

Origin and Development. In 1947, 13 governments represented on the Committee for European Economic Cooperation set up a Study Group in Brussels, Belgium, to consider problems involved in establishing a European Customs Union. The Customs Committee of the Study Group developed a common tariff nomenclature and a common definition of value and studied other aspects of customs procedures. After it became clear that the European Customs Union as originally conceived would not be formed, the Convention Establishing a Customs Cooperation Council was signed on December 15, 1950, in Brussels, Belgium, to carry on the work of the Study Group. The Convention entered into force on November 4, 1952. As a result of the Agreement on implementation of Article VII of the GATT, which entered into force on January 1, 1981, the Council, through the Technical Committee on Customs Valuation, has responsibility for technical aspects of that Agreement.

Purpose. The Council has the general responsibility to secure the highest degree of harmony and uniformity in valuation and customs systems and to study the problems inherent in the development and improvement of customs techniques.

Structure. The Council, which meets once a year, is composed of the representatives of the Contracting Parties. The bulk of the work of the organization is conducted in the five major committees: the Permanent Technical Committee, Nomenclature Committee, Valuation Committee, the Harmonized Systems Committee, and the Technical Committee on Customs Valuation.

As of December 1, 1988, there were 101 members of the Council:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Belgium
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Central African Rep.
Chile
China, People's
  Rep. of
Congo
Cote d'Ivoire

- Cyprus
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Germany, Fed. Rep. of
- Ghana
- Greece
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kenya
- Korea, Rep. of
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Malta
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zealand
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Pakistan
- Peru
- Paraguay
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Rwanda
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Uganda
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- Yugoslavia
- Zaire
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. November 5, 1970.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention Establishing a Customs Cooperation Council, December 15, 1950, TIAS 7063. The United States acceded to the Convention on November 5, 1970.

U.S. Contribution. The budget of the Customs Cooperation Council is adopted each year in June by the Council for the succeeding fiscal year, July 1–June 30. The scale of contributions follows the same principles as the U.N. and OECD scales. The Council adopted for fiscal year 1988 a budget with an assessment level of 322,600,000 Belgian francs, or approximately US$9,018,266.

The United States share, 25%, amounted to 80,650,000 Belgian francs, or about US$2,262,907. The United States received a credit of 47,377 Belgian francs or US$1,371 for prior year adjustments. Due to an appropriation shortfall of 12,162,143 Belgian francs or US$348,286 the United States contributed only 68,440,480 Belgian francs or US$1,913,250. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

(World Heritage Fund)

Place de Fontenoy
Paris, France 75700

Executive Head. Federico Mayor (Spanish), ex officio. Term of office expires November 1993.

Origin and Development. Originally an American idea, the World Heritage Fund was introduced to the international community by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Convention came into force in 1975; 100 countries have ratified it, including the United States in 1973.

Purpose. The purpose of the Fund is to help preserve the world's cultural and natural heritage for future generations by helping the signatory states take appropriate measures to restore, preserve, and protect those cultural sites and natural areas having universal significance for all mankind. The Grand Canyon, Yellowstone National Park, Independence Hall, The Statue of Liberty, and 311 other outstanding cultural and natural sites worldwide are recognized and protected with the help of the World Heritage Fund and Convention.

Structure. The World Heritage Fund is administered by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Committee), composed of 21 states parties to the Convention, elected for 6-year terms by states parties to the Convention meeting in general assembly during the ordinary session of the General Conference of UNESCO.

The 6th General Assembly on World Heritage was held on October 30, 1987, during the 24th General Conference of UNESCO and elected the following 21 signatory states to the World Heritage Committee:

Algeria
Australia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Cuba
France
Greece
India
Italy
Lebanon
Malawi
Mexico
Norway
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Tanzania
Tunisia
Turkey
United States
Yemen
(Sanaa)

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. The Convention came into force for the United States on December 17, 1975.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 27 UST 37; TIAS 8226, P.L. 96–515.

U.S. Contribution. The United States continues to be a party to the Convention, although no longer a member of UNESCO. The United States pledged $220,000 to the Fund or 8.18% of total pledges. However, due to legal limitations, only $215,860 was contributed from fiscal year 1988 funds.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Centre William Rappard
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Arthur Dunkel (Swiss), Director General, term of office expires December 31, 1989.

Origin and Development. The GATT developed out of a U.N.-sponsored conference in Havana, Cuba, and a tariff negotiating conference in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1947. The tariff concessions agreed to at those negotiations and a set of rules designed to prevent the tariff concessions from being frustrated by other protective devices were embodied in the General Agreement which came into force on January 1, 1948. Originally, the GATT was accepted by 23 countries, including the United States. Now, 122 countries, accounting for over 85% of world trade, apply the GATT in their international commercial relations. The United States adhered to the GATT as an executive agreement under authority of the Trade Agreements Act. The GATT has sponsored eight major negotiating rounds; the latest and most ambitious, the Uruguay Round, was initiated in September 1986.

Purpose. The GATT is a multilateral trade agreement to reduce trade barriers and to foster expansion of world trade. It is the main forum in which the United States works with other nations toward these ends. Its basic principles are nondiscrimination and reduction of trade barriers through negotiation. The Agreement incorporates schedules of concessions negotiated among the contracting parties, contains an agreed code of conduct for international trade, and provides an intergovernmental forum for examining trade issues.

Structure. The contracting parties to the GATT meet in plenary session about once a year in Geneva to review work done since the previous session, receive reports of the various committees and working parties, make decisions, and adopt a work program for the next year.

The Council is composed of permanent representatives of the contracting parties. It acts as executive body and handles problems arising between sessions of the contracting parties.

The regular work of the GATT is conducted in a number of specialized committees, including the Committee on Trade and Development, the Balance of Payments Committee, and the Budget Committee. Special problems are handled by ad hoc panels and working parties.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. January 1, 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. P.L. 93-618, January 3, 1975, 19 U.S.C. 2101.

U.S. Contribution. GATT assessments are based on the share of world trade held by each contracting party. Calendar year 1987 assessments were 60,100,0000 Swiss francs, or approximately US$43,061,670 (converted from Swiss francs). The United States was assessed 9,579,940 Swiss francs, US$6,864,030, or 15.94%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Hague Conference on Private International Law

2c Javastraat, The Hague, Netherlands

Executive Head. Georges A. L. Droz (French), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Hague Conference on Private International Law, established on the initiative of the Netherlands Government, has held 16 sessions since 1893, the most recent in 1988. Regular sessions of the Conference are, in principle, held every 4 years. In 1985 the Conference convened an extraordinary session open to participation by all states which adopted the convention on the law applicable to contracts for the international sale of goods. The statute of the Hague Conference, drawn up at the 7th Session in 1951, entered into force on July 5, 1955. In accordance with Article 2 of the Statute, admission to membership in the Conference becomes definitive upon acceptance of the Statute.

Purpose. As stated in Article 1 of the Statute of the Hague Conference, its purpose is "to work for the progressive unification of the rules of private international law." In carrying out its work, it adopts conventions containing choice of law and substantive rules applicable to transactions having points of contact with more than one country. Its work is essentially in the field of conflict of laws in such areas as international judicial assistance, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, legalization of foreign public documents, and succession to property.

The United States is a party to the following Conventions prepared and concluded by the Hague Conference: the 1965 Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, the 1970 Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in such matters, and the 1961 Convention on Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents. On July 1, 1988 the United States became a party to the 1980 Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, which the United States signed on December 23, 1981, and to which the United States Senate gave advice and consent to ratification in October 1986. Federal implementing legislation was enacted by the 100th Congress (International Child Abduction Remedies Act, P.L. 100–300) in April 1988. Also of potential interest to the United States is the Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition that was adopted at the Conference's 15th Session in October 1984 and has been endorsed by several U.S. national legal organizations. The Hague Conference's 16th session in October, 1988 adopted the final text of the Convention on the Law Applicable to succession the Estates of Deceased Persons. That Convention is currently under review by various U.S. national legal organizations.

The Conference functions through a Permanent Bureau, the activities of which are monitored by The Netherlands State Commission for the Codification of Private International Law.

The Hague Conference on Private International Law as of January 1, 1988, consisted of 36 members:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Chile
China, People's
  Rep. of
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Through observers in 1956 and 1960, at the 8th and 9th Sessions; as a member beginning at the 10th Session in 1964.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, 1951, entered into force for the United States, 1964, TIAS 5710: 22 U.S.C. 269g.

U.S. Contribution. The annual budget is submitted to diplomatic representatives of member states at The Hague about 2 months prior to their meeting, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, as provided for in Article 9 of the Statute.

Members' shares are allocated on the basis of the classification system for participating states applied by the Universal Postal Union, as modified for the Hague Conference, in which there are seven classes. Under this system the United States is in the first class, from which a contribution of 33 units is required.

The Organization approved for the fiscal year July 1, 1987, to June 30, 1988, an assessment budget of 1,871,000 Dutch guilders, or approximately US$995,213, of which the U.S. share was 132,767 Dutch guilders, approximately US$70,621, or 7.10%. The United States received a credit from prior year surplus of 21,258 Dutch guilders for a total requirement of 111,509 Dutch guilders, or US$59,314. The contribution was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM)

(Formerly the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM))

17 Route des Morillons
Grand-Saconne,
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. James N. Purcell (American), Director, term of office expires October 1993.

Origin and Development. At the suggestion of the United States, the Belgian Government convened the Conference on Migration at Brussels, Belgium, November 26–December 6, 1951. The United States envisaged the establishment of a provisional organization to facilitate movement of refugees and migrants from Europe with consideration being given after 1 year to continuation and development of such a program. On December 5, 1951, the conference established the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants From Europe. The executive body of this group, upon reviewing its accomplishments at the close of 1952, resolved to continue operations throughout 1953 under the title "Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration" (ICEM), and to expand the services directly connected with the movement of migrants. On November 30, 1953, 16 governments approved the current Constitution for a continuing organization, and the present body came into being. On November 2, 1980, the Council approved by resolution the deletion of the word "European" from the designation of the organization, reflecting the worldwide scope of its activities which has evolved in recent years. This change will be accomplished formally by an amendment to ICM's Constitution, which requires the approval of two-thirds of the members. Acceptance of the amendments to the ICM Constitution by the United States is contained in Section 745, Public Law 204.

Purpose. The original purpose of ICM as stated in its constitution was to arrange for the transport of refugees and migrants and to provide for other resettlement services for refugees in Europe. ICM now undertakes programs for refugees and migrants on a worldwide basis. Its current objectives are the provision of orderly and planned migration to meet the specific needs of receiving countries; the processing and movement of refugees to countries offering them resettlement opportunities; and the transfer of technology through migration in order to promote the economic, educational, and social advancement of countries in the process of development.

Since ICM began operations in 1952, 4,033,678 persons had been transported under ICM's auspices from one country to another by the end of calendar year 1988. In 1988, ICM moved 149,676 persons. These movements included 66,879 from Southeast Asia, 54,572 from Europe, 10,878 from Latin America, and 7,913 from Africa, the Near East and the Middle East.

Structure. All member governments are represented on the Council. The 1988 membership (35) was:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium

Bolivia
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Israel
Italy
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Paraguay
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Switzerland
Thailand
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1951.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Public Law 87-510, 1962. 22 U.S.C. 2601.

U.S. Contribution. Member's contributions to the ICM administrative budget are assessed in accordance with a percentage scale. As in prior years, the United States was assessed 33.33% of the administrative budget, which in calendar year 1988 was 4,081,487. Voluntary contributions to the Operational Budget of ICM in 1988 totaled 18,340,985. Some Member governments make a lump sum contribution; others make a lump sum contribution and a per capita contribution for transport expenses; still others make a lump sum contribution, a per capita contribution for transport expenses, and a per capita contribution for services. In addition, migrants, employers, and sponsors contribute toward transport and service expenses. Loan funds, contributions from UNHCR, and reimbursements from governments, voluntary agencies, and others, provide additional resources for transport and services. A United States voluntary contribution of $2,163,195 was made to the operational budget, for a total U.S. contribution of $6,244,682 to the ICM administrative and operational budget from fiscal year 1988 funds.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR MIGRATION

Scale of Assessments (Regular Budget)

Calendar Year 1988

Members (33)	%	*Amount*
Argentina	2.94	$318,388
Australia	3.84	416,353
Austria	1.47	159,194
Belgium	3.73	404,108
Bolivia	.28	30,614
Chile	1.02	110,211
Colombia	1.02	110,211
Costa Rica	.28	30,614
Cyprus	.28	30,614
Denmark	1.50	162,868
Dominican Rep.	.28	30,614
Ecuador	.28	30,614
El Salvador	.28	30,614
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	11.95	1,294,369
Greece	1.36	146,948
Guatemala	.28	30,614
Honduras	.28	30,614
Israel	5.65	612,284
Italy	11.95	1,294,369
Kenya	.28	30,614
Luxembourg	.34	36,737
Netherlands	5.20	563,302
Nicaragua	.28	30,614
Norway	1.13	122,457
Panama	.28	30,614
Paraguay	.28	30,614
Peru	.45	48,983
Portugal	.57	61,228
Switzerland	3.11	336,756
Thailand	.28	30,614
United States	37.69	[1]4,081,487
Uruguay	.32	34,288
Venezuela	1.02	110,211
Total Governments	99.93	$10,822,734
Nonmember Government		
Canada	.07	7,460
Total	100.00	$10,830,194

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[1] U.S. assessed contribution amounts to 33.33% of ICM's total administrative budget of $12,300,000.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR MIGRATION

Voluntary Contributions
(Operational Programs)

Calendar Year 1988

Contributors (22)	%	*Amount*
Argentina	.35	$ 64,432
Australia	.02	3,448
Austria	.33	60,630
Belgium	2.54	465,205
Chile	.15	27,930
Colombia	.49	90,511
Denmark	7.33	1,343,960
Ecuador	.04	7,341
El Salvador	.04	8,100
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	28.61	5,248,100
Greece	.13	24,000
Honduras	.02	3,125
Israel	.31	57,098
Italy	18.82	3,451,796
Luxembourg	.33	61,236
Norway	7.07	1,296,609
Paraguay	.04	8,100
Peru	.04	7,470
Portugal	1.83	335,248
Switzerland	3.89	713,376
United States	11.79	2,163,195
Uruguay	.11	20,870
Total Governments	84.30	$15,461,780
Nonmember Governments		
EEC	13.49	2,474,205
Japan	2.18	400,000
Sweden	.03	5,000
Total Contributions	100.00	[1]$18,340,985

[1] The total does not include $348,194 contributed by UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, Sasakawa Peace Foundation and the Norwegian Refugee Council.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)

Lyon, France

Executive Head. Lorenzo Tomatis, M.D. (Italian), Director, term of office expires January 1992.

Origin and Development. The International Agency for Research on Cancer was established on May 20, 1965, by the 18th World Health Assembly. The Statute of the Agency entered into effect on September 15, 1965, upon acceptance by the five original participating members (France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, and the United States). Australia, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have since joined the Agency.

Purpose. The purpose of the IARC is to accelerate efforts to control cancer through expanded international cooperation in cancer research. The work to be carried out supplements that of countries engaged in cancer research and the international status of the Agency enables it to collect and develop valuable research material heretofore unavailable through national research programs. Specifically the Agency:

(a) collects and disseminates information on the epidemiology of cancer;

(b) considers proposals and prepares plans for cancer research; and

(c) trains personnel for cancer research.

The Agency's Statute provides for a Governing Council, composed of one representative from each participating member; a Scientific Council, composed of 14 scientists selected on the basis of technical competence; and a Secretariat.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1965.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 16 UST 1239, TIAS 5873, as amended May 19, 1970 (21 UST 1567, TIAS 6919).

U.S. Contribution. The IARC assessment system provides that 70% of the regular budget be borne equally by all members. The remaining 30% is calculated on a point system based on the scale of assessments of WHO. The IARC assessment budget for 1988 was $8,600,000. The United States was assessed $851,224, or 9.90%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER

Scale of Assessments

Calendar Year 1988

Members (14)	%	*Amount*
Australia	5.61	$ 482,654
Belgium	5.61	482,654
Canada	6.22	535,305
Finland	5.00	430,000
France	7.45	640,612
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	9.90	851,224
Italy	6.22	535,305
Japan	9.90	851,224
Netherlands	5.61	482,654
Norway	5.61	482,654
Sweden	5.61	482,654
U.S.S.R.	9.90	851,224
United Kingdom	7.45	640,612
United States	9.90	851,224
Total	100.00	$8,600,000

International Agreement Regarding the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea

c/o The Hong Kong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation
99 Bishopgate
London EC2P 2LA
United Kingdom

Origin, Development, and Purpose. The agreement entered into force October 28, 1966, and provides international financial support for maintenance of two lighthouses on the Islands of Abu Ail and Jabal at Tair, located in the southern portion of the Red Sea. The lighthouses, built by Turkey prior to World War I, have been operated by the United Kingdom since that war, when the islands were occupied by British forces.

As the sovereignty of the islands has not been settled since theBritish occupation, the United Kingdom has accepted foreign financial assistance to maintain the lighthouses. In 1962 the United Kingdom convened a conference in London, England, which concluded an agreement to provide international financial support for the lights.

Structure. The agreement designates the United Kingdom as the managing government with authority to hire agents to administer the lights. In 1988 the following 14 nations were parties to the agreement:

China, People's Rep. of
Denmark
Egypt
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Italy
Kuwait
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1966.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. TIAS 6150. Entered into force for the United States October 28, 1966.

U.S. Contribution. The agreement stipulates that annual assessments be based on the total tonnage of a participating country's ships passing through the Suez Canal during the year as a percentage of the total tonnage of vessels of all member nations transiting the Canal.

The total assessment budget for the British fiscal year 1988–89 was 839,000 pounds sterling (approximately US$1,572,000) of which the total U.S. assessment was 30,468 pounds sterling, approximately US$57,085, or 3.13%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs

30 Rue de l'Association
Brussels, Belgium

Executive Head. Frans Roelants (Belgian), *ex-officio* President, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. A convention establishing the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs and its permanent executive office, the International Bureau, was signed on July 5, 1890, and entered into force on April 1, 1891. A protocol amending the convention's financial regulations was approved on December 16, 1949, and entered into force on May 5, 1950.

Purpose. The object of the Bureau is to translate and publish the customs tariffs of the various states of the world and any modifications that may be made in them, for dissemination to member governments.

Structure. The functions of the Bureau are under the supervision of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On January 1, 1988, there were 76 members:

Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burundi
Canada
Chile
China, People's Rep. of
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Malaysia
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1890.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention concerning the formation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, July 5, 1890, 26 Stat. 1518, TS 384.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The United States share of the annual expenses of the Union shall not exceed 6% of the total (Public Law 90–569).

U.S. Contribution. The scale of contributions is based on the 1949 protocol which established seven contribution classes ranging from 1,500 to 26,500 gold francs. The class to which each nation belongs depends on the volume of its foreign trade, and a reduction is given to each member into whose language the Bureau did not translate customs tariffs. Under this provision, the United States is in Class I (26,500 gold francs). In 1964, members were asked to double their contributions voluntarily. Public Law 90–569, approved October 12, 1968, authorized such an increase in the U.S. contribution. In 1972 the United States increased the amount of its contribution by 15%.

For the fiscal year April 1, 1987, to March 31, 1988, the United States was assessed 2,269,363 Belgian francs, US$64,710 or 5.17% of a total assessment budget of 43,888,000 Belgian francs, approximately US$1,251,450. The contribution was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration

Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands

Executive Head. Jacob Varekamp (Netherlander), Secretary General, term of office expires July 1990.

Origin and Development. The Permanent Court of Arbitration was established by the First International Peace Conference held at The Hague, Netherlands, in 1899. The Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes was signed on July 29, 1899, and entered into force on September 4, 1900. The Convention was revised on October 18, 1907, by the Second International Peace Conference at The Hague and entered into force on January 26, 1910.

Purpose. The function of the Court is to facilitate the arbitration of international disputes. Members of the Court are outstanding international lawyers nominated by States that are party to the Convention.

The International Bureau is the administrative arm of the Court and serves as its registry. It channels communications concerning the meetings of the Court, maintains its archives, conducts its administrative business, and receives fro contracting parties reports on th results of arbitration proceedings.

The Charter of the United Nations recognizes arbitration as one o the first resorts for settlement of disputes. Also, the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides that members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration shal perform the functions of nominatin candidates for the Court.

Structure. The Administrativ Council is composed of diplomati representatives of contracting parties accredited to The Hague and o the Netherlands Minister of Foreig Affairs, who acts as President of th Council.

As of April 28, 1988, the 7 states entitled to name arbitrators o the Permanent Court of Arbitratio were:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China, People's
  Rep. of[1]
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Fiji
Finland
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
German Dem.
  Rep.
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras

Hungary
Iceland
India
Iran
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kampuchea
Laos
Lebanon
Luxembourg
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Senegal
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden

Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
Uganda
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zimbabwe

[1] The Administrative Council of the Permanent Court decided on April 6, 1972, that the designation of the "Republic of China," as well as the names of the arbitrators previously listed under that designation, should be omitted from the Annual Report pending consultation of the contracting parties by the Government of The Netherlands, which is the depository State of The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 for the Peaceful Settlement of International Conflicts. This decision was reaffirmed by the Administrative Council on March 26, 1974.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1899.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, October 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2199, TS 536.

U.S. Contribution. The budget of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration is adopted by the Administrative Council. The convention provides that states which are parties to it shall contribute to the budget of the Bureau according to the allocation scale of the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

For 1988, the United States was assessed 50 units out of a total of 751. The total assessment budget amounted to 311,890 Dutch guilders or approximately US$161,080, of which the U.S. share was 21,020 Dutch guilders (6.74%), or US$10,856. The contribution was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

Pavillon de Breteuil, Sevres, France

Executive Head. Dr. Pierre Giacomo (French), Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The establishment of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures was the culmination of efforts directed toward adoption of a uniform metric system throughout the world, initiated in 1867 by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, the International Geodetic Conference at Berlin, Germany, and a group of delegates to the Paris Exposition who had formed themselves into a Committee on Weights, Measures, and Money. In response to the urging of these groups, the French Government invited other states to designate delegates to an International Commission on the Meter, which was organized in 1869, under sponsorship of the French Academy of Sciences. The first meeting of the Commission was held at Paris, France, in 1870.

The International Commission on the Meter met again in 1872, and adopted a resolution recommending establishment of an international bureau of weights and measures in Paris and outlining its functions. On May 20, 1875, the Convention of the Meter was signed and entered into force on January 1, 1876. This convention provided for establishment of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

Purpose. The primary function of the Bureau is to ensure international standardization of basic units of measure throughout the world, including the meter, kilogram, and various nonmetrical units which have important bearing upon the exchange of goods and knowledge between countries. In collaboration with other international scientific organizations, the Bureau has established an international system of units which embraces the metric system but is much more complete in that it provides a basis for all major types of physical measurement.

Much of the work of the Bureau involves the circulation of standard instruments and materials to the national laboratories of cooperating nations.

Structure. Policy and budget are controlled by a General Conference which meets at least once every 6 years. Between Conferences, an 18-member International Committee of Weights and Measures guides the work.

The International Bureau consisted of 47 members as of 1988:

Argentina
Australia*
Austria*
Belgium
Brazil*
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada*
Chile
China, People's Rep. of
Czechoslovakia*
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Egypt
Finland*
France*
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Hungary
India*
Indonesia
Iran*
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan*
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico*
Netherlands*
Norway
Pakistan
Poland*
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain*
Sweden*
Switzerland
Thailand
Turkey
U.S.S.R.*
United Kingdom*
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

*Members of International Committee of Weights and Measures.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Convention concerning the creation of an International Office of Weights and Measures, May 20, 1875, 20 Stat. 709, TS 378.

U.S. Contribution. The International Committee draws up the annual budget. For calendar year 1988 total assessments amounted to 16,760,000 gold francs, or approximately US$4,857,440. The United States was assessed 10%, or 1,676,084 gold francs (3,050,473 French francs), which amounted to US$485,744. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

13 Via de San Michele
Rome, Italy

Executive Head. Dr. Andrezej Tomaszewski (Polish), Director, term expires 1990.

Origin and Development. The International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) was established in 1959 under UNESCO auspices as an intergovernmental organization devoted to the study of the preservation and restoration of cultural property, following ratification of it by five states in 1958. Entirely independent from UNESCO, ICCROM had 79 members in 1988.

Purpose. ICCROM was designed to serve as a research and training institution and as a clearinghouse and catalytic agent for the exchange of information and specialists. Its major responsibilities, as set forth in its Statutes, are to:

(1) collect, study, and circulate documentation concerned with the scientific and technical problems of the preservation and restoration of cultural property;

(2) coordinate, stimulate, or institute research in this domain by means, in particular, of commissions to bodies or experts, international meetings, publications, and exchanges of specialists;

(3) give advice and recommendations on general and specific points connected with the preservation and restoration of cultural property; and

(4) assist in training research workers and technicians and in raising the standard of restoration work.

Structure. ICCROM's major body is the General Assembly, composed of all members, which meets every 2 years to establish general policy and approve a detailed program submitted by the Director. The 21 members of ICCROM's Council, its other principal body, are elected at each session of the General Assembly. The Council acts for the General Assembly between its sessions.

The 79 member states comprising the General Assembly are:

Albania
Algeria
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Benin
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burma
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Honduras
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kampuchea
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Vietnam
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. January 20, 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 84 Stat. 204 (1970), amending 80 Stat. 915 (1966). Statutes of the International Center, November–December 1956, revised April 24, 1963, and April 14–17, 1969, TIAS 7038.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The United States shall not authorize an appropriation, and no payment can be made to the Center in excess of 25 per centum of the total annual assessment of such organization.

U.S. Contribution. The General Assembly of the Center at its biennial session in May 1988 voted a 2-year budget for 1988–89. The assessment budget was set for $1,816,580 for 1988. The United States contribution at 25% was $454,225. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Coffee Organization

London, England

Executive Head. Alexandre Fontana Beltrao (Brazilian), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. In order to stabilize coffee prices for the benefit of consumers and producers, the United States took the initiative in forming a Coffee Study Group, with membership open to both importing and exporting countries. The Study Group held its first meeting in June 1958 at Washington, D.C.

In 1962, the United States participated in negotiations for the first International Coffee Agreement. That Agreement went into effect in 1963 with the United States and over 50 other countries as members. It was replaced 5 years later by the 1968 International Coffee Agreement. That Agreement's economic provisions were suspended in 1972, but the International Coffee Organization was extended in 1973 and again in 1975 to provide statistical data and a forum for negotiations.

Negotiation for the International Coffee Agreement of 1976 ended in December, 1975. The United States signed and ratified the Agreement and it entered into force October 1, 1976, for a period of 6 years. Economic provisions of the Agreement, which became effective October 1, 1980, established export quotas and a price range. This Agreement was extended for 1 additional year pending completion of negotiations for the current Agreement, the International Coffee Agreement of 1983, which entered into force October 1, 1983, for a period of 6 years. The United States ratified this Agreement July 27, 1983.

Structure. The highest authority of the International Coffee Organization is the Coffee Council, on which each member is represented. Voting is weighted by international coffee trade stores, with exporting and importing members in aggregate having equal votes.

In addition, there is an Executive Board of eight exporting members and eight importing members. The Board is responsible to the Council. Membership of the Board for 1987–88 is as follows:

Exporting

Angola
Brazil
Colombia
Ecuador
El Salvador
Mexico
OAMCAF[1]
Tanzania

Importing

France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Norway
Switzerland
United States

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[1] Organization of African and Malagasy Coffee Producing Countries.

The International Coffee Organization consisted of 74 members in 1987–88:

Angola
Austria
Australia
Belgium[1]
Bolivia
Brazil
Burundi
Canada
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Honduras
Haiti
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Italy
Jamaica

Japan
Kenya
Liberia
Malawi
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
OAMCAF[2]
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Uganda
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zimbabwe
Zambia

[1] Luxembourg is included in Belgium's membership.

[2] Organization of African and Malagasy Coffee Producing Countries. Members are: Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and Togo.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. In Coffee Study Group: 1958; in International Coffee Organization: July 1963, on provisional basis.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Coffee Agreement, 1983, deposited at the United Nations on September 15, 1983.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. Not to exceed 20% of the total, based on Article 13(8) and Article 25(2) of the International Coffee Agreement.

U.S. Contribution. The contribution of each member to the budget of the International Coffee Organization is proportionate to its votes. The United States, with 273 out of a total of 2,000 votes for consumer and producer members combined in 1987–88 was responsible for 13.65% of the annual budget. The total assessment budget for the October 1, 1987 to September 30, 1988, period was $4,039,360. The United States assessment amounted to $551,373 and was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

Principe de Vergara, 17
28001 Madrid, Spain

Executive Head. O. Rodriguez-Martin (Spanish), Executive Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin. The International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, signed by the United States in 1966, came into force March 1969 and became operational during fiscal year 1970.

Purpose. The purpose of the Commission is to conserve the stocks of all species of tuna being fished in the Atlantic and adjacent seas. It coordinates and reviews tuna research of the member nations, undertakes supplementary research, and adopts conservation regulations.

Structure. The Commission is composed of not more than three delegates from each member country, each country having one vote.

The International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas consisted of 22 members in 1988:

Angola
Benin
Brazil
Canada
Cape Verde
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
France
Gabon
Ghana
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Morocco
Spain
Portugal
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
South Africa
U.S.S.R.
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1969.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Convention for the Conservation of

Atlantic Tunas, 20 UST 2887, TIAS 6767; P.L. 94–70 dated August 5, 1975; amended by P.L. 95–33 dated May 26, 1977; further amended by P.L. 96–339 dated September 4, 1980.

U.S. Contribution. The Convention provides that each member will contribute (a) $1,000 for Commission membership and (b) $1,000 for membership on each of the four species panels which it joins. The difference between income from these contributions and total Commission budget is assessed one-third in proportion to (a) and (b), and two-thirds in proportion to each country's utilization of Atlantic tunas. In fiscal year 1988 the United States contributed $72,011, or 9.80%, of the Commission's total regular operating expense assessed budget of $735,000. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Cotton Advisory Committee

1901 Pennsylvania Ave. NW.
Suite 201
Washington, D.C. 20006

Executive Head. Dr. Lawrence Shaw (American), Executive Director, term of office expires December 31, 1993.

Origin and Development. The International Cotton Advisory Committee was established in accordance with a resolution approved by the governments of 10 of the major cotton-exporting countries, including the United States, at the International Cotton Meeting held at Washington, D.C., in September 1939. The Committee first met at Washington, D.C., in April 1945.

Purpose. The function of the International Cotton Advisory Committee is to assemble and analyze data on world cotton stocks, production, consumption, trade, and prices; to observe and keep in close touch with developments affecting the world cotton situation; and to suggest to member governments any measures considered suitable and practical for the furtherance of international collaboration.

Structure. Between plenary meetings the International Cotton Advisory Committee is represented at Washington, D.C., by a Standing Committee composed of representatives of all member governments. Subordinate working committees report to the Standing Committee.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee consisted of 44 members as of October 1988:

Argentina
Australia
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Cameroon
Chad
Colombia
Cote d'Ivoire
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Hungary
India
Iran
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Turkey
Uganda
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia
Taiwan

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1939.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5 U.S.C. 170j.

U.S. Contribution. Membership contribution is determined by a basic contribution of 40% of the total assessments shared equally between member countries and a pro rata charge per bale of cotton entering international trade. The total net assessments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988, were $833,000, of which the United States was assessed 11.90%, or $99,100. In addition, the United States owed a Tax Equalization reimbursement of $51,535, making the total U.S. requirement $150,635. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)

Palaegade 2-4
DK-1261 Copenhagen K, Denmark

Executive Head. Basil B. Parrish (British), General Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) was established as an intergovernmental organization in 1902. The Council was established by a contract between Denmark, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the United Kingdom. In 1964, a Convention, which is open to accession by any government, replaced the contract.

Purpose. The basic purpose of ICES is to encourage investigations into the study of the sea, and to coordinate the operations of the participating governments to this end.

According to the 1964 Convention, it shall be the duty of the Council:

(a) to promote and encourage research and investigations for the study of the sea, particularly those related to the living resources thereof;

(b) to draw up programs required for this purpose, and to organize, in agreement with the Contracting Parties, such research and investigations as may appear necessary; and

(c) to publish or otherwise disseminate the results of research and investigations carried out under its auspices or to encourage the publication thereof.

The Convention also states that the Council shall be concerned with the Atlantic Ocean and its adjacent seas, and that it shall be primarily concerned with the North Atlantic.

Structure. Each Contracting Party may appoint up to two delegates to the Council. The Council meets annually in statutory session. The executive committee of the Council is the Bureau, which consists of the President, one First Vice President, and five Vice Presidents. The Chairman of the Consultative Committee and the General Secretary also take part in the Bureau meetings. The Bureau carries out the decisions of the Council, prepares for and convenes Council meetings, and prepares the Council's budget and invests its reserve funds. There are 14 Standing Committees which assist the Bureau in carrying out the work of the Council.

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea presently has 18 members:

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Iceland
Ireland
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Initially joined in 1912; withdrew during World War I; rejoined April 18, 1973.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention for the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, September 12, 1964, 24 UST 1080, TIAS 7628, 652 UNTS 237.

U.S. Contribution. The United States paid a total assessment of 570,000 Danish kroner, or US$78,351, from fiscal year 1988 funds toward the Council's total budget of 9,975,000 Danish kroner. This sum was equal to 5.71% of the Council's budget.

International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)

ICSU Secretariat
51 Boulevard de Montmorency
75016 Paris, France

Executive Head. J.W.M. La Riviere (Dutch), Secretary General, term of office expires in 1990.

Origin and Development. The International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) was established in 1931 as a confederation of international unions in disciplines of the natural sciences and national scientific academies around the world. It succeeded the International Research Council which had been established in 1919 with limited membership. ICSU recognizes the autonomy of its constituent Unions and designates them as its scientific members, with the academies ranking as national members.

ICSU has 70 national members, with close to 50 other countries affiliated with at least 1 of the 20 constituent Unions. The following list shows the scientific Unions and the year they became members of ICSU:

International Astronomical Union (1919)

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (1919)

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (1919)

International Union of Radio Science (1919)

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (1922)

International Union of Biological Sciences (1923)

International Geographical Union (1923)

International Union of Crystallography (1947)

International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (1947)

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science (1947)

International Mathematical Union (1952)

International Union of Physiological Sciences (1955)

International Union of Biochemistry (1955)

International Union of Geological Sciences (1961)

International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics (1966)

International Union of Nutritional Sciences (1968)

International Union of Pharmacology (1972)

International Union of Immunological Societies (1976)

International Union of Microbiological Societies (1982)

International Union of Psychological Science (1982)

The Unions continue to exercise their original responsibility for the organization of international congresses and specialized symposia, and otherwise furthering the development of research and training in their particular disciplines. ICSU's special function is the initiation and coordination of research programs that can be tackled successfully only on a multidisciplinary and international basis. Presently there are about 20 such program committees actively operating, some of limited duration and others on a continuing basis. Many of these are an outgrowth of the highly successful and most well-known ICSU program, the International Geophysical Year (IGY) which took place in 1957–58, and led to continuing programs in space, polar, solar-terrestrial, oceanographic, and lithospere research. Other areas currently covered by ICSU include water research, genetic engineering, environmental sciences, science teaching, and various data services. In 1983, ICSU set up its own publishing house known as the ICSU Press. From time to time new proposals arise for fresh initiatives on ICSU's part. At the 1986 General Assembly, a new program involving improved understanding of the processes of environmental change in the geosphere-biosphere was launched under the name International Geosphere-Biosphere Program: A Study of Global Change.

In many cases, ICSU programs operate in close collaboration with Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO's) of the United Nations family. ICSU is the principal scientific adviser to UNESCO and cooperates closely in the Man and Biosphere Program (MAB) and the International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP). ICSU's Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research is a major adviser to UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Another area of intense interaction is with the World Meteorological Organization. ICSU and WMO are jointly responsible for the development of the World Climate Research Program. Other ICSU Unions and Committees work closely with UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNDP, IAEA, ITU, and ECOSOC. Of special note is an effort among the biosciences Unions, UNESCO and UNDP, concerning a network in developing regions to foster biological training and research. Regional networks are in place in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Arab region.

ICSU also acts as a focus for the exchange of ideas, the communication of scientific information, and the development of standards in methodology, nomenclature, and units. The various members of ICSU organize a wide range of international and regional meetings, as well as general assemblies and other managerial meetings to decide policies and programs. A variety of publications is produced.

Purpose. The purpose of the International Council of Scientific Unions is to encourage international scientific activity for the benefit of all, by coordinating interdisciplinary and worldwide scientific projects and by working with appropriate nongovernmental and intergovernmental agencies in their implementation.

Structure.. The organization operates through (a) the biennial General Assembly representing all scientific Unions and national members, (b) a General Committee, meeting once a year, consisting of representatives of the scientific Unions and a proportionate number of elected national members, and (c) the Executive Board, consisting of five officers and five elected members. Cooperation in various fields or regarding specific problems is achieved through a system of scientific and special committees working under the ICSU umbrella. ICSU has a number of standing committees concerned with finances, admissions, and the rights of all scientists to participate freely in its activities.

ICSU and its Unions have a strong tradition of free circulation of scientists and political nondiscrimination, affirming the right of all scientists throughout the world to join in international science activities without regard to race, religion, political philosophy, ethnic origin, citizenship, sex, or language.

ICSU derives its income from two main sources: dues paid by its National Members and a subvention from UNESCO. Basically, however, its activities are sustained by the voluntary and unpaid services of the world's leading scientists.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1919.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. National Science Foundation Act of 1950, P.L. 507, 81st Congress, as amended, 64 Stat. 149; 42 U.S.C. 1872.

U.S. Contribution. Dues are paid according to a system of membership categories. The dues of U.S. institutional membership in the ICSU family are paid through the National Academy of Sciences. U.S. dues to the ICSU and associated unions for calendar year 1988 were $453,465, or about 12.33% of the total $3,677,405 due from all members. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds appropriated to the National Science Foundation.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)

26, Rue Armengaud, 92212 Saint-Cloud, France

Executive Head. Raymond Kendall (British), Secretary General.

Origin and Development. The first International Judicial Police Conference was held at Monaco in April 1914. In 1923, the second International Judicial Police Conference was held in Vienna, Austria, resulting in the founding of the International Criminal Police Commission, with headquarters in Vienna. Annual meetings were held thereafter until the beginning of World War II, when the ICPC ceased to function. In 1946, representatives of 16 nations met at Brussels, Belgium, and reconstituted the Commission. Paris, France, was selected as the headquarters for the General Secretariat, and in 1956, the word "Commission" in the title was changed to "Organization."

Purpose. The purposes of INTERPOL are to ensure and promote the growth of the greatest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities, within the limits of the laws existing in the different countries; and to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to an efficient repression of common law crimes and offenses, to the strict exclusion of all matters having a political, military, religious or racial character.

Structure. The policymaking body of INTERPOL is the General Assembly, composed of a representative of each INTERPOL member country. The General Assembly meets each year. It approves the broad policy for the Organization and decides on the work program and the budget.

The General Assembly elects a 13-member Executive Committee, consisting of a President, 3 Vice Presidents and 9 Delegates, to act in its behalf between sessions of the General Assembly. Richard C. Stiener, Chief of INTERPOL-USNCB, was elected as a Delegate in 1988. John R. Simpson, Director of the U.S. Secret Service, served as President from 1984 to 1988. He was succeeded by Ivan Barbot of France. The U.S. hosted the 54th General Assembly meeting in 1985 at which Raymond E. Kendall of New Scotland Yard in England was elected to a 5-year term as Secretary General and is charged with overseeing the daily operation of the Organization.

INTERPOL consisted of 150 members in 1988:

- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Bahamas
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bolivia
- Botswana
- Brazil
- Brunei
- Burkina Faso
- Burma
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Rep.
- Chad
- Chile
- China, People's Rep. of
- Colombia
- Congo
- Costa Rica
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Cuba
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Djibouti
- Dominica
- Dominican Rep.
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Equatorial Guinea
- Ethiopia
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Germany, Fed. Rep. of
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kampuchea
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Korea, Rep. of
- Kuwait
- Laos
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Monaco
- Morocco
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- Netherlands Antilles
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Romania
- Rwanda
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- St. Lucia
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Somalia
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- Togo
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Uganda
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- Venezuela
- Yemen (Sanaa)
- Yugoslavia
- Zaire
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Initial U.S. participation was authorized by Federal Statute, 22 U.S.C. 263a, in 1938; shortly thereafter, U.S. participation was discontinued for the duration of World War II and was resumed after INTERPOL was reorganized under a new Constitution in 1947. Formal U.S. membership was discontinued in 1950; the Department of the Treasury continued informal relations. In 1958 the Attorney General officially designated the Department of the Treasury as the United States representative to INTERPOL and placed complete responsibility for operating and maintaining the INTERPOL-USNCB under Treasury's purview. The Departments of Justice and Treasury now jointly administer the INTERPOL program under a 1977 agreement between the two Departments, which designated the INTERPOL-U.S. National Central Bureau (INTERPOL-USNCB) in the Department of Justice as a permanent U.S. representative to INTERPOL, with the Department of the Treasury as the alternate U.S. representative. The INTERPOL-USNCB is staffed by senior investigative agents assigned from Federal law enforcement agencies of the Departments of Justice and Treasury, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Diplomatic Security Service of the U.S. Department of State. In addition, an attorney from the Criminal Division is detailed to the INTERPOL-USNCB to serve as General Counsel for the organization. The INTERPOL-USNCB also has a permanent staff for operations and administration, who report to the Deputy Chief for Operations and Administration, a permanent Justice employee. The participating agencies are:

Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration
Immigration and Naturalization Service
U.S. Marshals Service
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Criminal Division

Department of the Treasury

U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Customs Service
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Internal Revenue Service
Office of the Comptroller of Currency
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

United States Postal Service

U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Department of Agriculture

Office of the Inspector General

Department of State

Diplomatic Security Service

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 72 Stat. 921; 22 U.S.C. 263a.

U.S. Contribution. Each member country contributes dues to INTERPOL according to its level of use of the organization, economic development, and financial resources. The amount of dues contributed by a member country is determined by the country itself, with the subsequent approval of the General Assembly. For calendar year 1988, the U.S. dues were 1,280,000 Swiss francs, or approximately US$870,000, which amounted to 4.08% of the total INTERPOL assessment budget of 31,359,000 Swiss francs or approximately US$21,314,320. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds of the Department of Justice.

International Hydrographic Organization

Avenue President J.F. Kennedy
Monte Carlo, Monaco

Executive Head. Rear Admiral David Haslam (British), President, Directing Committee, term of office expires August 1992.

Origin and Development. In 1889, at an International Marine Conference held in Washington, D.C., establishment of a "permanent international commission" was proposed. Similar proposals were made at sessions of the International Congress of Navigation held at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1908 and again in 1912.

In June 1919, by invitation of the British Admiralty, the first International Hydrographic Conference, attended by 24 nations including the United States, was convened in London, England. The Conference decided to establish a permanent bureau to coordinate and standardize the work of the various national hydrographic offices. The Bureau was fully organized in 1921 and operated under statutes which were revised from time to time.

The International Hydrographic Convention, drafted at the Ninth International Hydrographic Conference at Monaco in May 1967, entered into force September 22, 1970. The Convention established the International Hydrographic Organization, and the International Hydrographic Conference which is composed of representatives of member governments that meet every 5 years, and maintained by the International Hydrographic Bureau which is administered by a three-member Directing Committee.

Purpose. The Organization's purposes are to establish a close and permanent association with the hydrographic offices of member states, to encourage coordination of the hydrographic work of these offices with a view to rendering navigation easier and safer throughout the world, to endeavor to obtain uniformity in charts and hydrographic documents, to encourage adoption of reliable and efficient methods of carrying out hydrographic surveys, and to encourage development of theory and improvement in the practice of the science of hydrography.

Structure. The policymaking body of the International Hydrographic Organization is the Conference, which meets every 5 years and is attended by delegates from each member state, one delegate usually being the head of the state's hydrographic office.

The Conference elects a Directing Committee, composed of three members, each of a different nationality, to act for it between conferences.

The International Hydrographic Organization consisted of 57 members in 1988:

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China, People's Rep. of
Cuba
Denmark
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Fiji
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Guatemala
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Italy
Japan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Malaysia
Monaco
Netherlands
New Guinea
New Zealand
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Singapore
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Sweden
Syria
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia
Zaire

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1922.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The International Hydrographic Convention, approval advised by the Senate May 13, 1968, TIAS 6933.

U.S. Contribution. Each member state is annually assessed two basic shares of 2,000 gold francs. Those members which own 100,000 gross tons or more of shipping (navy and merchant marine) contribute supplementary shares of the same value in accordance with a sliding scale. A maximum of 25 supplementary shares is set for members owning 29 million gross tons or more.

For fiscal year 1988, the assessment budget for the International Hydrographic Organization was approximately US$1,224,500, or 887,000 SDR's. The United States was assessed 44,842 SDR's or 5.06%. The United States received a credit of 256 SDR's for a prior year adjustment. A total contribution of 44,586 SDR's amounting to US$61,551 was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Institute for Cotton (IIC)

1511 K Street, NW.,
Suite 627
Washington, D.C.

Executive Head. Peter Pereira (British), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The International Institute for Cotton (IIC) came into being on February 23, 1966, as a nonprofit intergovernmental organization for promoting cotton consumption in Western Europe and Japan. The IIC's official seat is in Washington, D.C.; its operational and administrative headquarters in Brussels, Belgium; and its technical research division in Manchester, England. The IIC has nine national offices in Western Europe and Japan.

Purpose. It is the purpose of the IIC to expand the total demand for cotton and cotton products, thus increasing returns to cotton farmers and cotton producing countries. This is accomplished through six activities: sales promotion; commercial servicing to industry and trade; public information and education; technical research and development; technical servicing to industry; and economic and market research. Cooperative consumer and trade advertising campaigns, as well as broad merchandising activities, are carried out with leading textile producers and retailers throughout Western Europe and Japan on a cost-shared basis. These cooperative programs have added between $2 million and $3 million a year to IIC's funds. Additionally, IIC received financial support from governments within the program area amounting to about $1 million a year.

Structure. Administrative control is vested in a General Assembly which convenes at least once a year. A total of 1,000 votes is distributed among members—300 are shared equally and the remaining 700 are distributed in proportion to financial contributions.

Four elected officers comprise the Executive Committee which functions between meetings of the General Assembly. Officers elected for 2-year terms in October 1988 are: President, Shairomani Sharma, India; First Vice President, Representative of Cote d'Ivoire, Second Vice President, Representative of the United States, and Third Vice President, Representative of Mexico.

As of December 1988, nine cotton-producing countries were members of IIC:

- Brazil
- Cote d'Ivoire
- India
- Mexico
- Nigeria
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- United States
- Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1966.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 68 Stat. 454, as amended; 7 U.S.C. 1704.

U.S. Contribution. At a General Assembly meeting on December 9, 1983, the IIC levy system was changed to be more equitable and to attract more members. The basis of annual assessments is now the equivalent of $0.65 a bale of net exports of cotton and cotton textiles from all origins by each member to all destinations (with specified exceptions).

For calendar year 1988 the United States assessment amounted to $1,946,000, or 69.67%, of total assessments of $2,793,000. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds appropriated for use by the Department of Agriculture to market development activities and by U.S. cotton industry and trade groups.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

28 Via Panisperna, Rome, Italy

Executive Head. Malcolm Evans (British), Secretary General, term of office expires 1990.

Origin and Development. The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law was created as a result of an international agreement effected by an exchange of notes, dated March 31, 1926, and April 26, 1926, between the League of Nations and the Government of Italy. Under this agreement the Institute assumed the status of a virtual specialized agency of the League of Nations. The Institute was reorganized as "an international organization responsible to the participating governments," on the basis of a Charter which came into force as an international agreement on April 21, 1940.

Purpose. The purpose of the Institute is to harmonize private law in different countries. The principal method followed is the preparation of draft uniform rules of substantive law and encouragement of the adoption of such uniform laws by as many countries as possible. Because difficulties arising out of conflicting laws are especially likely to arise out of international sales transactions, international travel, and transportation of goods, many of the uniform laws adopted by the Institute have been in those fields. A conference took place in Geneva in early 1983 and adopted the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods. An international diplomatic conference hosted by Canada in Ottawa in May, 1988 adopted the final text of conventions on international financial leasing and international factoring that are currently under review by U.S. national legal organizations. Several years ago, the Institute's work on a preliminary draft convention on the liability of terminal operators was transferred to the U.N. Commission on International Trade Law for further work on a worldwide basis.

Structure. The General Assembly, which meets annually, is composed of one representative from each participating government. The

Governing Council, composed of the President and 21 other members, meets as necessary to direct the work of the Institute. The members hold office for a 5-year term.

The International Institute consisted of 52 members as of January 1, 1989:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China, People's
  Rep. of
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Greece
Hungary
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Poland
Portugal
Romania
San Marino
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Vatican City
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1964.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Charter of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, 1940, entered into force for the United States 1964, TIAS 5743; 22 U.S.C. 269g.

U.S. Contribution. The Governing Council draws up the annual budget. The General Assembly assigns members other than Italy, which contributes 150 million lira annually, and San Marino and Vatican City, which make token contributions, to one of eight categories, expressed in terms of units. By dividing the yearly expenditure not covered by the contribution of the Italian Government or other income by the number of units outstanding, the General Assembly establishes the amount of each unit. The United States, which has been assigned to Category I, is assessed on the basis of 50 units.

For calendar year 1988, an assessment budget of 1,373,000 Swiss francs, or approximately US$962,023, was adopted. The United States was assessed 116,000 Swiss francs (US$81,278), or 8.45%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Jute Organization

P.O. Box No. 5073 Gulshan
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Executive Head. Harban Singh (Indian), Executive Director, term of office expires January 8, 1990.

Origin. The International Jute Organization (IJO) was created by the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 1982, to carry out the objectives of the Agreement. The IJO held its first Council meeting in January 1984.

Purpose. The IJO serves to protect and improve the market position of jute and jute products by serving as a focal point for international projects in the areas of jute market promotion and research and development into improved jute production and processing. Projects are funded through voluntary contributions from members and international organizations. The IJO also acts as a forum for the discussion of jute market developments.

Structure. The plenary Council is the principal administrative structure of the IJO. The Committee on Projects (also plenary) is charged with making recommendations to the Council concerning the projects to be engaged in.

The IJO was composed of the following 33 members in 1988:

Importers

- Australia
- Austria
- Canada
- Egypt
- Finland
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Norway
- Pakistan
- Poland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Yugoslavia
- EEC:
  - Belgium/Luxembourg
  - Denmark
  - France
  - Germany, Fed. Rep. of
  - Greece
  - Ireland
  - Italy
  - Netherlands
  - Portugal
  - Spain
  - United Kingdom

Exporters

- Bangladesh
- China, People's Rep. of
- India
- Nepal
- Thailand

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1984.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987, Section 145.

U.S. Contribution. The assessed Administrative Budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988, was $506,000, of which the United States paid $47,079 or 9.31%. IJO projects are financed through voluntary contributions to a Special Account; the U.S. has not contributed to the Special Account.

International Lead and Zinc Study Group

Metro House, 58 St. James Street
London SW1A 1LD, England

Executive Head. Dr. Rolf W. Boehnke (Federal Republic of Germany), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Lead and Zinc Study Group was constituted in 1960 following an invitation to all U.N. members to join the Group. The first meeting was held at Mexico City, Mexico, in 1961.

Purpose. The Lead and Zinc Study Group serves as a forum for international consultation between producing and consuming countries on problems of mutual interest such as world trade. The organization also collects and disseminates lead and zinc statistics.

Structure. The policymaking body is the Study Group itself, composed of all members. The Group meets every year. It approves broad policy for the organization, decides on the work program and the budget, and elects officers. The Group has a Standing Committee to act for it between sessions.

The Group consists of 31 members:

- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Brazil
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- China, People's Rep. of
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Germany, Fed. Rep. of
- Hungary
- India
- Iran
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea, Rep. of

Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Peru
Poland
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Tunisia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

Turkey was an observer at the 32nd International Lead and Zinc Study Group session in 1987.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1960.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2672, Section 5 of P.L. 885, 84th Congress, 2d Session.

U.S. Contribution. Half of the total assessment is divided equally among all the members and the other half is shared on the basis of trade interest. The trade-interest assessment is based on the total of lead and zinc exports and imports, including ores, concentrates, and metals. The total assessment budget for calendar year 1988 amounted to 323,520 pounds sterling, or approximately US$609,272 (converted from pounds sterling). Of this total the United States was assessed 5.33%, 17,252 pounds sterling or US$32,490. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Natural Rubber Organization

P.O. Box 10374
Kuala Lumpur 01-02, Malaysia

Executive Head. Pong Sono (Thai), Executive Director, term of office expires 1993.

Origin and Development. The International Natural Rubber Agreement, which was negotiated under the auspices of UNCTAD's Integrated Program for Commodities adopted in 1976, entered into force provisionally on October 23, 1980. The agreement established the International Natural Rubber Organization, and the first Council meeting, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in November 1980, designated Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, as the location of its permanent secretariat. On April 15, 1982, the Agreement entered into force definitively when governments accounting for at least 80% of net natural rubber imports of those countries which participated in the negotiations, and 80% of net exports, deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession. The Agreement expired on October 22, 1987. A successor Agreement (INRA–1987), negotiated in March 1987, was ratified by the United States on November 9, 1988. It entered into force provisionally on December 29, 1988.

Purpose. The International Natural Rubber Organization seeks to stabilize natural rubber prices without disturbing long-term market trends, and to ensure expanded future supplies of natural rubber at reasonable prices. This is done through a 550,000 metric ton buffer stock mechanism, financed by equal contributions from importing and exporting member governments. The Secretariat operates the buffer stock, making purchases and sales as required, and is also charged with implementing provisions of the Agreement designed to enhance supply availability.

Structure. The International Natural Rubber Council, the policy-making body, is composed of all members and meets at least twice a year. The Council has the following committees: Administration, Buffer Stock Operations, Statistics, and Other Measures.

The Organization's members as of December 29, 1988, the date the second Agreement entered into force, were as follows:

Importers

China, People's
  Rep. of
Finland
Japan
Norway
Sweden
United States

EEC:
  Belgium/Luxembourg
  Denmark
  France
  Germany, Fed.
    Rep. of
  Greece
  Ireland
  Italy
  Netherlands
  Portugal
  Spain
  United Kingdom

Exporters

Indonesia
Malaysia
Thailand

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1980.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Natural Rubber Agreement 1987, ratification advised by the Senate on September 7, 1988.

U.S. Contribution. Each member's contribution is determined by the number of its votes in proportion to the total number of votes of all members at the time the administrative budget is approved. Votes are evenly divided between natural rubber importing and exporting members and are distributed in proportion to the volume of net imports or exports.

The total assessment budget for 1988 was $1,205,200. The U.S. share was $165,000, or 13.70%. However, because the 1979 agreement had expired and the 1987 agreement had not yet entered into force, the administrative budget for 1988 was paid out of a liquidation account funded from the buffer stock and no member contributions were required. The United States paid only a prior year interest penalty of $1,722 from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission

6640 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver,
British Columbia, Canada V6T 1X2

Executive Head. B.E. Skud (American), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Convention of High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, which entered into force on June 12, 1953, was negotiated to provide for solution of fishery problems that might arise among Japan, Canada, and the United States in the North Pacific Ocean. It provides for abstention by certain of the parties from fishing specified stocks of fish so long as these stocks continue to be fully utilized and the fisheries continue to be properly regulated as provided by the terms of the treaty. The Convention also covers other stocks of fish under substantial exploitation by two or more of the contracting parties, with decisions and recommendations concerning regulation of fishing on such stocks being confined to the contracting countries engaged in their exploitation on a substantial scale.

The Commission held its first organizational meeting in February 1954.

Purpose. The purpose of the Commission is to keep under review the question whether the requirements for abstention continue to be met and to make recommendations to member nations based on its findings. The Commission is also required to plan and coordinate studies of fishery resources of the North Pacific Ocean and to recommend regulations to ensure the maximum sustained productivity from fisheries of common concern.

Structure. The Commission, which meets annually, is composed of four members from each of the three participating governments: Canada, Japan, and the United States.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1953.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, May 9, 1952, 4 UST 380, TIAS 2786; amended by Protocol, signed April 25, 1978, and entered into force on February 15, 1979.

U.S. Contribution. The costs of the Commission, which is headquartered in Canada, are shared equally by the three member nations. The total assessment budget for the Commission's 1988/89 fiscal year was Canadian $407,400, or approximately US$337,112. The United States was assessed Canadian $135,800, or approximately US$112,371 representing 33.33% of the budget. Payments from fiscal year 1988 funds totaled US$112,082, including US$55,262 to complete the U.S. assessment for the Commission's 1987/88 fiscal year, and US$56,820 toward the U.S. assessment for the Commission's 1988/89 fiscal year.

International Office of Epizootics

12 Rue de Prony, Paris XVIIe France

Executive Head. Dr. Louis Blajan (French), Director General, term of office expires May 1990.

Origin and Development. The International Office of Epizootics (IOE) was created by International Agreement in Paris, France, January 25, 1924. The first Director, appointed in 1927, organized the Permanent Bureau of IOE and the annual general sessions of the IOE International Committee and initiated epizootic investigations and collection of original documentation on most of the important epizootic diseases. Subsequent developments included the establishment of specialized commissions on foot and mouth disease (FMD), tuberculosis, avian diseases, equine infectious anemia, and Echinococcosis-Hydatosis, and the collection and publication of statistics on the state of health of livestock throughout the world.

Purpose. The organization's main objectives are:

(a) to promote and coordinate experimental or other research work concerning the pathology or prophylaxis of contagious diseases of livestock for which international collaboration is deemed desirable;

(b) to collect and bring to the attention of member nations or their sanitary services all facts and documents of general interest concerning the course of epizootic diseases and the means used to control them; and

(c) to examine international draft agreements regarding animal sanitary measures and to provide member nations with the means of supervising their enforcement.

Structure. The IOE is controlled by its International Committee, which is composed of technical representatives of the 106 member countries. Each country is permitted one representative. The United States is represented by the Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service/USDA. The Committee elects a president to serve for 3 years, and an administrative commission to oversee the operation of the Permanent Bureau.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. May 1976 was the initial date of U.S. participation in a general session of the IOE as a full member. The United States was previously invited each year to send an observer to the annual meeting.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. On May 5, 1975, the U.S. Senate gave its advice and consent to accession to the Agreement. President Ford signed the document of accession to the original International Agreement on June 9, 1975.

U.S. Contribution. The total IOE assessment budget for 1988 was approximately US$2,172,170 (converted from French francs). The United States was assessed 2.90%, 355,000 French francs or US$63,000. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Office of Vine and Wine (OIV)

11, rue Roquepine
75008 Paris, France

Executive Head. Robert Tinlot (French), Director, term of office expires January 1991.

Origin and Development. The International Office of Wine was established in 1924 pursuant to a multilateral agreement entered into by Spain, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, and Tunisia. Its mission focused on wine but was gradually extended to include all products of the vine (including brandy, for example) and to encompass issues of general viticultural concern. Thus, in 1958, the title of the organization was changed to the International Office of Vine and Wine (OIV) to better reflect its activities. In its more than 60 years, the membership of the OIV has grown from 8 to 33 countries representing 94% of the world's wine production. It has gained recognition as a highly influential organization whose policies on economic, technical and scientific issues, although non-binding, are frequently reflected in the national legislation and trade initiatives of its member countries.

Purpose. Although the OIV addresses all products of the vine, its primary purpose is to study wine and its production methods, packaging and labeling standards, and associated marketing practices, with the object of ensuring product integrity and harmonizing regulatory requirements in international wine trade.

Structure. The General Assembly is the final decisionmaking body of the OIV. It consists of delegates designated by each member country and meets annually to vote on policy, program, and budget proposals submitted to it by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee meets biannually and consists of one delegate from each member country. It is responsible for reviewing the proposals prepared by the Scientific and Technical Committee, the Viticulture, Enology and Economics Commissions and the Secretariat. The General Assembly and the Executive Committee function under the leadership of the President of the OIV who is elected for a 3-year term. The Secretariat functions under the leadership of the Director of the OIV who is elected for a period of 5 years and is responsible for the daily operations of the organization.

The OIV consisted of the following 33 members in 1988:

- Algeria
- Argentina
- Australia
- Austria
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Chile
- Cyprus
- Czechoslovakia
- Denmark
- France
- Germany, Fed. Rep. of
- Greece
- Hungary
- Israel
- Italy
- Luxembourg
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- Romania
- South Africa
- Spain
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- U.S.S.R.
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uruguay
- Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. In 1980, the United States began informal participation in OIV meetings by invitation as an observer. However, as such, the U.S. could neither attend closed committee meetings where positions were formulated, nor vote. In view of the OIV's influence in the international wine sector and the U.S. stature as the world's sixth largest wine producer, fifth largest importer, and fifteenth largest exporter, observer status became inadequate to represent U.S. interests. Therefore, on January 25, 1984, the United States submitted its request for full membership which was accepted on July 24, 1984.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Public Law 98–545 of October 25, 1984, 98 Stat. 2752.

U.S. Contribution. Contributions to the OIV are based on the number of votes each member country chooses to have. The U.S. opted for five votes which is the maximum. In 1988, based on a full calendar year membership at 36,604 French francs per vote, the total U.S. dues amounted to 183,020 French francs (4.05%), or US$29,519 of the total 1988 OIV budget of approximately 4,517,000 French francs or US$728,550. However, due to an appropriation shortfall, only 80,600 French francs or US$13,000 was paid. The contribution was made from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Organization for Legal Metrology (IOLM)

11, Rue Turgot
75009 Paris, France

Executive Head. Bernard Athane (French), Permanent Director.

Origin and Development. The International Organization for Legal Metrology (IOLM) was founded in 1955 for the purpose of providing intergovernmental cooperation in the field of legal measuring instruments. This field broadly relates to the compatibility of standards of measurement and the legislation and governmental regulations which may affect such standards of measurement.

Purpose. Aside from its activities as a center of documentation and information exchange in legal metrology, the IOLM recommends uniform international requirements for scientific and measurement instruments used in industry and commerce. The Organization also assists in the development of model laws and regulations for consideration by member nations.

Structure. The organizational structure of the IOLM is as follows:

(1) The International Conference of Legal Metrology is the supreme decisionmaking body of the organization, and is composed of delegates from all member states. While the Conference is required to

meet at least once every 6 years, it has recently been meeting on a 4-year schedule. The next meeting is in October, 1988. Decisions of the Conference are submitted to member nations "for information, consideration and recommendation";

2) The International Committee of Legal Metrology is the working body of the Conference and consists of one delegate from each member state. The Committee must meet at least every 2 years, but generally convenes every 18 months. The technical work of IOLM is conducted by working groups within the framework of the Committee; and

(3) The International Bureau of Legal Metrology constitutes the Secretariat for the Organization. This Bureau is headed by a permanent director and staff.

The following 50 nations were members of the Organization in 1988:

Algeria
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Canada
China, People's
  Rep. of
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Greece
Guinea
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Dem.
  People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands
Norway
Pakistan
Poland
Romania
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Tanzania
Tunisia
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1972.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The convention on Legal Metrology, as amended; ratification advised by the Senate, August 11, 1972, and entered into force with respect to the United States of America, October 22, 1972 (TIAS 7533).

U.S. Contribution. Each member state is annually assessed according to its total population and its level of industrial and technical development. The assessment budget for the 4-year period (1985–88) was established at the Seventh Conference in October 1984.

The calendar year 1988 assessment budget was approximately $778,465 (converted from gold francs), of which the U.S. contribution, at 8.50%, amounted to $66,448. In addition, the United States owed $5,162 to the English Translation Center, making the U.S. requirement $71,610. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Rubber Study Group

7 Albemarle Street
London, WIX 3HF, England

Executive Head. Dr. B. C. Sekhar (Malaysian), Secretary General, term of office expires January 1991.

Origin and Development. The International Rubber Study Group originated in London, England, in September 1944. The Group first met in Washington, D.C., in January 1945. At its fourth meeting in 1947, the Group opened membership to all countries with a substantial interest in rubber production, consumption, or trade, and established a permanent Secretariat in London.

Purpose. The International Rubber Study Group is concerned with production, distribution, and consumption of natural and synthetic rubber, and especially with the balance between supply and demand for these commodities. It serves as a forum for international consultation among principal producing and consuming countries on problems of mutual interest, prepares reports on important current or potential problems, and collects and publishes statistics and other information concerning production, consumption, and international trade in rubber.

Structure. Control of substantive and administrative matters is vested in the full 27-member International Rubber Study Group. The Group is assisted by three standing committees: Executive, Statistical, and Maritime Transport. A Committee on Production, Consumption, and Market Trends was created at Mexico City, Mexico, in June 1982.

The International Rubber Study Group consists of 27 members:

Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Burma
Cameroon
Canada
Cote d'Ivoire
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
India
Indonesia
Italy
Japan
Liberia
Malaysia
Mexico
Netherlands
Nigeria
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Thailand
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1944.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 22 U.S.C. 2672, Section 5 of P.L. 885, 84th Congress, 2nd Session.

U.S. Contribution. Equal contributions from member governments provide 60% of the approved annual budget. The remaining 40% is paid by member countries in proportion to their production or consumption (whichever is greater) in the calendar year preceding the budget year in question. The total assessment budget for the Group's fiscal year 1988 was 309,800 pounds sterling (US$580,425). The U.S. share was 10.24%, 31,727 pounds sterling or US$59,443. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

Reckenholz P.O. Box 412
CH-8046
Zurich, Switzerland

Executive Head. Hans U. Schwarzenbach (Swiss), Executive Officer, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The Third International Seed Testing Congress, held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1921, resulted in the formation of the European Seed Testing Association. At the Fourth Congress, held at Cambridge, England, in 1924, the Association was enlarged to include non-European countries and was reconstituted the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).

Purpose. The International Seed Testing Association was established for the furtherance of all matters connected with accurate and uniform methods in testing and evaluating seeds to be used for sowing. To attain this purpose, 17 technical committees are established. They study and recommend improvement in methods of storing, blending, sampling, and testing seeds, and issue certificates of quality.

Structure. The policymaking body of the International Seed Testing

Association is the Congress, composed of all ISTA members. The Congress meets triennially. It approves the broad policy for the organization, changes in the International Rules for Seed Testing, and elects the 11-member Executive Committee that acts for the Congress between sessions.

The following 58 countries were members of the Association in 1988:

Argentina
Australia*
Austria*
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada*
Chile
Colombia
Cote d'Ivoire
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia*
Denmark
Egypt
Finland*
France
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of*
Greece
Hungary
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Luxembourg
Malawi
Morocco
Nepal*
Netherlands
New Zealand*
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland*
Portugal
Romania
South Africa
Spain*
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom*
United States
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Taiwan

*Member of Executive Committee.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1924.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 70 Stat. 890, 1956, 5 U.S.C. 170j.

U.S. Contribution. Contributions to the International Seed Testing Association are based on the number of accredited seed testing stations and accredited members in each country. The total assessment budget for calendar year 1988 amounted to 275,000 Swiss francs or approximately US$196,275. The United States was assessed 8,464 Swiss francs, 3.08%, or US$6,041. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Sugar Organization

28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SP

Executive Head. Ambassador Alfredo Ricart (Dominican), Executive Director, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The International Sugar Organization (ISO) came into being in 1978 as a result of the International Sugar Agreement of 1977. The 1977 Agreement included economic provisions designed to stabilize world sugar prices through a system of export quotas and sugar stockpiles. In January 1978, the United States became a provisional member of the Agreement pending Senate ratification and passage of the required implementing legislation. The United States was not able to fully comply with all provisions of the Agreement until 1980 when the Senate and the House passed implementing legislation.

The 1977 Agreement expired on December 31, 1984. It was replaced by the 1984 Sugar Agreement, which contained no economic provisions. The United States joined the 1984 Sugar Agreement as an executive agreement, rather than a treaty, under Article II, Section I of the U.S. Constitution. The Agreement entered into force on January 1, 1985 and expired on March 1, 1988.

The United States participated in the 1987 UNCTAD conference on sugar which successfully completed a new International Sugar Agreement to succeed the 1984 Agreement. Like its predecessor, the 1987 Sugar Agreement is an administrative agreement with no economic provisions. The United States deposited an instrument of provisional application to the new Agreement on March 23, 1988. The United States has not yet acceded to the Agreement because to do so requires Congressional authorization for U.S. participation. The Agreement came into force on March 24, 1988.

Structure. The International Sugar Agreement is administered by the International Sugar Organization whose highest authority is the Sugar Council. Each member of the Agreement is represented on the Council and each holds votes in proportion to its sugar exports and production or imports. An Executive Committee responsible to the Sugar Council is composed of 10 exporting and 10 importing members (at present there are not 10 importing members entitled to vote). The Committee exercises the powers of the Council in most matters. Memberships of the Executive Committee for 1988 were as follows:

Exporting	*Importing*
Argentina	Canada
Australia	Finland
Brazil	German Dem. Rep.
Cuba	Japan
Dominican Rep.	Korea, Rep. of
EEC	Norway
India	U.S.S.R.
Jamaica	United States
Mauritius	
Philippines	

The International Sugar Organization consisted of 43 members as of October 1988:

Importing

Canada
Finland
German Dem. Rep.
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Norway
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United States

Exporting

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belize
Brazil
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
EEC
El Salvador
Fiji
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Hungary
India
Jamaica
Malawi
Mauritius
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
South Africa
Swaziland
Thailand
Uruguay
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. On a provisional basis, January 1, 1978.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Sugar Agreement, 1987, which was signed by the U.S. as an executive agreement under Article II, Section I of the U.S. Constitution.

U.S. Contribution. The contribution of each member of the International Sugar Organization is proportionate to its votes. For 1988 the United States originally held 227 out of a total of 2,000 votes for producer and consumer members combined, or 11.35%, of a total assessment budget of 800,000 pounds sterling or approximately US$1,437,175. The United States was assessed 90,800 pounds sterling or approximately US$163,119. Due to a shortfall in appropriated funds, the United States paid only 59,690 pounds sterling or US$107,231. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Tropical Timber Organization

Sangyo Boeki Center Building
2, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku,
Yokohama 231, Japan

Executive Head. B. C. Y. Freezailah (Malaysian), term of office expires April 1990.

Origin and Development. The International Tropical Timber Agreement (1983), which was negotiated under the auspices of UNCTAD's Integrated Program for Commodities, entered into force provisionally on April 1, 1985, concluding talks begun in 1977. The agreement established the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTA). The first Council meeting, held in three parts during 1985–86 and concluding in August 1986, designated Yokohama, Japan as the location of its permanent secretariat. The ITTA is a so-called "other measures" (non-price affecting) arrangement, distinguishing it from the agreements for coffee, sugar, and rubber. It contains no price stabilization features or other provisions for government intervention in markets. It depends entirely on voluntary contributions for meeting any costs other than maintaining a modest administrative staff.

Purpose. The objectives of the ITTA are to provide an effective framework for cooperation and consultation between tropical timber producing and consuming countries, with a view to promoting the expansion and diversification of international trade in tropical timber and improving structural conditions in the tropical timber market. To these ends the agreement seeks to promote research and development aimed at improving forest management and wood utilization; to improve market intelligence; to encourage increased and further processing of tropical timber in producing member countries; to encourage reforestation and forest management activities; to improve marketing and distribution of tropical timber exports of producing members; and to encourage national policies aimed at sustainable utilization and conservation of tropical forests and their genetic resources and at maintaining the ecological balance in the regions concerned.

Structure. The International Tropical Timber Council, the policymaking body, is composed of all members and meets twice a year. In addition, there are three permanent committees that report to the Council: The Committees on Economic Information and Market Intelligence, on Forest Industry, and on Reforestation and Forest Management. These committees evaluate proposals for research projects and recommend those that meet established criteria to the Council for funding. Such projects are funded entirely through voluntary contributions to a special account, separate from the ITTO's administrative account.

The Organization's members as of January 1, 1989 were as follows:

Producers

Bolivia
Brazil
Cameroon
Congo
Ecuador
Gabon
Ghana
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Liberia
Malaysia
Papua New Guinea
Peru
Philippines
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago

Consumers

Australia
Austria
Canada
China, People's Rep. of
Egypt
EEC:
Belgium/Luxembourg
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece

  - Ireland
  - Italy
  - Netherlands
  - Spain
  - United Kingdom
- Finland
- Japan
- Korea, Rep. of
- Norway
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- U.S.S.R.
- United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1985.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983, which was signed by the U.S. on April 26, 1985 as an executive agreement under Article II, Section I of the U.S. Constitution.

U.S. Contribution. Each member's contribution is determined by the number of its votes in proportion to the total number of votes of all members at the time the administrative budget is approved. Votes are evenly divided between tropical timber consuming and producing members and, with regard to consumers, are distributed in relation to the volume of imports of tropical timber.

The assessment budget for 1988 totaled $2,178,000. The U.S. share was 4.75% or $103,455. Due to a shortfall in appropriated funds the United States paid only $53,000 from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)

34, chemin des Colombettes
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Dr. Arpad Bogsch (American), Secretary General, term expires in 1991.

Origin and Development. The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) was established by the signing by six European countries on December 2, 1961, of the International Convention for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants. The Convention took effect for these countries on August 10, 1968. It was revised on November 10, 1972, and again on October 23, 1978. The United States adheres to the 1978 text.

The UPOV Convention is the major worldwide agreement for the protection of new plant varieties. It is applicable to all plant genera and species. The breeder of a new plant variety is entitled under the Convention to exclusive patent-like rights or a patent itself, providing the variety is homogeneous, distinct, and stable. The Convention assures to the breeder the right to require prior authorization for the production of reproductive or vegetative propagating material of a protected variety. A new variety must be designated by a denomination enabling it to be identified. National treatment for foreigners and the right of priority are also guaranteed by the Convention.

Purpose. The objectives of the UPOV Convention are as follows:

(a) Assuring administrative cooperation among member states to promote the examination of new plant varieties;

(b) Providing assurance that member states provide at least the minimum measure of rights and protection required by the Convention, and encouraging prospective member states to modify their laws to do the same. Harmonizing the examination procedures and standards for new varieties to provide the greatest possible uniformity within the member states; and

(c) Promoting cooperation by the member states in the examination of varieties, mainly by sharing examination costs and exchanging results.

The UPOV Secretariat is currently administratively affiliated with the WIPO Secretariat. The WIPO Director General is also the UPOV Secretary General, and UPOV and WIPO share the same building and common expenses. The UPOV Secretariat handles the preparatory and administrative work for meetings and conferences, conducts studies, provides services to member states, disseminates information, promotes the UPOV Union and its objectives, and publishes relevant information.

Structure. Seventeen states are now members of the UPOV Union. They are:

Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany, Fed Rep. of
Hungary
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
New Zealand
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. The Convention became applicable to the United States on November 8, 1981, and the first annual contribution became due for 1982.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Deposit of Instrument of Accession on November 12, 1980.

U.S. Contribution. Members are assessed on a fixed number of units. The United States has agreed to pay five units annually to the Union's operating expenses. The 17 member states collectively pay 41 units.

UPOV operates on a biennial budget. Total assessments against members for 1988 amounted to 1,784,000 Swiss francs, or approximately US$1,288,090. The United States was assessed 217,560 Swiss francs, or approximately US$157,083 (12.20%). Due to a shortfall of appropriated funds the U.S. contribution was reduced to 98,335 Swiss francs, making the total U.S. contribution $71,000 paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Whaling Commission

The Red House, Station Road, Histon,
Cambridge, CB4 4NP, United Kingdom

Executive Head. R. Gambell (British), Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. International cooperation for the conservation and management of world whale stocks was undertaken at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 24, 1931, by the conclusion of the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and by a subsequent agreement concluded at London, England, on June 8, 1937.

The International Whaling Commission was the result of a desire to provide a continuing program for the conservation and development of whale stocks. The Commission was established under the terms of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, signed December 2, 1946, and entered into force November 10, 1948.

Purpose. The purpose of the Commission is to safeguard the remaining world whale stocks, insofar as possible, through regulations which form an integral part of the convention.

Structure. The Commission, which meets annually, is composed of a representative of each member government. Dominica withdrew as a member government effective June 30, 1983, and Jamaica withdrew effective June 30, 1984.

The following 38 countries were members in 1988:

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Australia
Brazil
China, People's Rep. of
Chile
Costa Rica
Denmark
Egypt
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Iceland
India
Ireland
Japan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Monaco
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Oman
Peru
Senegal
Seychelles
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
St. Lucia
St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Sweden
Switzerland
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1948.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, December 2, 1946, 62 Stat. 1716, TIAS 1849.

U.S. Contribution. Member nations pay a flat contribution amounting to 50% of the overall budget. The remaining 50% is divided into areas of interest (30%) and weight of catch (20%). In fiscal year 1988, the Commission's assessed budget totaled 416,180 pounds sterling, or approximately US$736,602. The U.S. assessment was 17,652 pounds sterling, approximately US$31,242, or 4.24%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

International Wheat Council

Haymarket House 18, Haymarket
London SW1Y 4SS, England

Executive Head. J. H. Parotte (Belgian), Executive Secretary, term of office expires December 31, 1990.

Origin and Development. The International Wheat Council was established in July 1949 to administer the terms of the 1949 International Wheat Agreement. The Council has continued in this role for subsequent agreements, the latest of which is the 1986 International Wheat Agreement.

Purpose. The current Agreement contains two conventions: the Wheat Trade Convention of 1986, and the Food Aid Convention of 1986. Both these Conventions entered into force on July 1, 1986. The Wheat Trade Convention will remain in force until June 30, 1991, and the Food AID Convention will remain in force until June 30, 1989. The Wheat Trade Convention seeks to achieve stability in international wheat markets, to promote the expansion of international trade in wheat and flour, and in general to further international cooperation with regard to world wheat problems. The Wheat Trade Convention reallocates voting rights to reflect changes in world wheat trade since 1971. The Food Aid Convention provides for a minimum annual amount of 7.6 million tons of wheat and other grains for human consumption, or the cash equivalent thereof, as aid to developing countries. In the period July 1987–June 1988, signatories reported aid shipments of 13.8 million metric tons (wheat equivalent) against their minimum pledges.

Structure. The policymaking body of the Wheat Trade Convention is the Council, composed of all International Wheat Agreement members. The Council meets at least twice a year. It approves the broad policy for the organization, decides on the work program and the budget, appoints the Executive Secretary, and performs such other functions as are necessary to carry out the terms of the Agreement.

The Council elects a 12-member Executive Committee to act between sessions of the Council. The Executive Committee, in turn, establishes an Advisory Subcommittee on Market Conditions to keep wheat market conditions under continuous review.

The Food Aid Convention is administered by a Food Aid Committee which is composed of all members of the Convention; i.e., the food aid donors.

The permanent secretariat of the International Wheat Council is located in London, England. It provides administrative services for both the Council and the Food Aid Committee.

Wheat Trade Convention membership in 1988 was as follows:

Algeria
Argentina*
Australia*
Austria*
Barbados
Belgium*
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada*
Cuba
Denmark*
Ecuador
Egypt
European Econ.
  Comm. (EEC)*
Finland*
France*
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of*
Greece
Hungary
India
Iran
Iraq
Ireland*
Israel
Italy*
Japan*
Korea, Rep. of
Luxembourg*
Malta
Morocco
Netherlands*
Norway*
Pakistan
Panama
Portugal
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
Spain*
Sweden*
Switzerland*
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom*
United States*
Vatican City
Venezuela
Yemen (Sanaa)

*Members of Food Aid Convention as well as Wheat Trade Convention.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. Predecessor organization, 1942; 1949; current organization, 1986.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Senate advice and consent on November 17, 1987 to the International Wheat Agreement, 1986.

U.S. Contribution. For Wheat Agreement Year 1987–88 (July 1–June 30), the Wheat Council approved a total assessment budget of 970,000 pounds sterling, or approximately US$1,725,982. Based on voting strength, the U.S. share of this budget was 16%, or 155,200 pounds sterling or approximately US$276,157. However, due to a shortfall of appropriated funds, the United States paid only 81,360 pounds sterling or US$144,769. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

The Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed on March 6, 1979, provided for phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula linked to agreed security measures set forth in the Treaty. Final withdrawal of Israeli forces and civilians from the Sinai took place on April 25, 1982.

The agreed security measures specified in the Treaty were of two kinds: military restrictions in the Sinai and the border area of Israel, and the stationing of the U.N. peacekeeping force and observers in the Sinai. The Treaty established three zones in the Sinai and one zone in Israel, and set forth armament and equipment limitations in each zone.

It became clear in early 1981 that the United Nations would not be able to provide the peacekeeping force and observers required by the Treaty. Therefore, the United States assisted in the negotiation of a Protocol, signed on August 3, 1981, by Egypt and Israel and witnessed by the United States, which provided for establishment of the MFO to serve in place of the U.N. force and observers. The Protocol also set forth the organization and functions of the MFO and the privileges and immunities of the MFO and its members in Egypt and Israel.

The MFO assumed its functions April 25, 1982, and is recognized (E.O. 12359) as having the status of an international organization.

The Director General, a retired U.S. Foreign Service Officer, is responsible for the direction of the MFO in the fulfillment of its functions—a role similar to that of the U.N. Secretary General in a U.N. peacekeeping operation. He provides reports to the Governments of Egypt and Israel on developments relating to the operations of the MFO. Under the overall authority of the Director General, the Force Commander, who is a Norwegian Lieutenant General, has full command authority over the MFO in the area of operations and promulgates its standing operating procedures. The Force Commander participates in formal Liaison System meetings between Egypt and Israel and has direct communications with the chief liaison officers of the two states in Cairo and Tel Aviv, respectively.

In addition to the Director General's office, the MFO consists of the Force Headquarters, three infantry battalions totaling not more than 2,000 troops, a civilian observer unit, a coastal patrol unit, an aviation element, logistics unit, a transportation unit, and a signal unit, all located on the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt as well as small offices in Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Ten nations are participating in the MFO: The United States, Fiji, and Colombia provide the three infantry battalions; the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand, and Uruguay provide specialized units for the military force. Norway, although not a troop-contributing nation, provides the Force Commander and several staff officers. The United States also provides a logistics support unit and civilian personnel for the observer unit.

The office of the Director General, located in Rome, Italy, consists of a small number of civilian officials appointed by him. The Force Headquarters, two battalions, the civilian observer unit, the aviation element, and the logistics, transportation and signal units are all located at El-Gorah in northern Sinai. The Force Headquarters consists of staff officers from each of the national contingents under a chief of staff. The United States infantry battalion, the coastal patrol unit, and detachments of the signal and logistics units are located in the south near Sharm el-Sheikh.

The Protocol provides that the expenses of the MFO which are not covered by other sources will be borne equally by the Governments of Egypt and Israel. The United States agreed to contribute one-third of the annual operating expenses of the MFO. Thus, each country pays one-third of the costs. In fiscal year 1988, the MFO budget was $73,668,000, the U.S. share of which was $24,556,000. However, available prior year funds and adjustments reduced the U.S. contribution to $24,377,000. This amount was contributed from AID fiscal year 1988 funds.

North Atlantic Ice Patrol

Governors Island, New York

Executive Head. Vice Admiral D.C. Thompson (American), Commander.

Origin and Development. At the International Conference on the Safety of Life at Sea, which was convened in London, England, on November 12, 1913, the North Atlantic Ice patrol was inaugurated as an international derelict-destruction, ice-observation, and ice patrol service. The U.S. Government was invited to undertake the management of this service, with the expenses being defrayed by the 13 nations participating.

International Conferences on the Safety of Life at Sea were held again in 1929, 1948, 1960, and the most recent in 1974. The number of nations party to the agreement has grown from 13 to 20.

Purpose. The purpose of the North Atlantic Ice Patrol is to prevent loss of life and property at sea in the North Atlantic Ocean due to collisions with ice and icebergs.

Structure. The International Ice Patrol is operated by the U.S. Coast Guard. The reimbursement for operation of the International Ice Patrol is computed by determining the total tonnage of each signatory nation passing through the ice patrol area and prorating the cost of the operation in proportion to the tonnage as a whole. Presently there are 20 signatory nations:

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed.
  Rep. of
Greece
Israel
Italy
Japan
Liberia
Netherlands
Norway
Panama
Poland
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. February 19, 1914.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. The United States is a party to the International Conventions for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960 and 1974, and 46 U.S.C. 738 (ch. 804, par. 1.49 Stat. 1922).

U.S. Contribution. The North Atlantic Ice Patrol's cost for the 1987 season amounted to $1,738,660. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds appropriated to the U.S. Coast Guard. The United States was assessed $169,950, or 9.78%. The remainder was reimbursed to the United States by the member nations.

North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization

11 Rutland Square
Edinburgh EH1 2AS, United Kingdom

Executive Head. Malcolm L. Windsor (British), Secretary, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. Discussions at an international Salmon Symposium held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1978 led to a diplomatic conference in Reykjavik, Iceland, in January 1982. That concluded the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean which was signed at Reykjavik on March 2, 1982, and entered into force on October 1, 1983.

The North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization, established under terms of the Convention, held its initial meeting in Edinburgh, Scotland, from January 17–20, 1984.

Purpose. The purpose of the Organization is to promote the conservation, restoration, enhancement and rational management of salmon stocks in the North Atlantic Ocean by means of international cooperation in regulatory measures, scientific research, and in the compilation and dissemination of scientific and statistical information.

Structure. The Organization is composed of a Council, and three regional commissions—the North American Commission, the North-East Atlantic Commission, and the West Greenland Commission. Member governments are represented by three Representatives (Commissioners) from each country. The following nine nations (or representative entities) were members in 1988:

Canada
Denmark (representing Greenland and the Faroe Islands)
European Economic Community (EEC)
Finland
Iceland
Norway
Sweden
U.S.S.R.
United States

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1984.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean, signed at Reykjavik, Iceland, March 2, 1982, entered into force October 1, 1983; and the Atlantic Salmon Convention Act of 1982 (16 U.S.C. 3601 et. seq.), as amended.

U.S. Contribution. Under the approved assessment formula, member nations pay a flat contribution for 30% of the overall budget. The remaining 70% is distributed according to percentage of total catches of Atlantic salmon. In fiscal year 1988, the Organization's assessed budget totaled 259,515 pounds sterling, or approximately US$465,081. The U.S. assessment under the formula was 8,690 pounds sterling, approximately US$15,573, or 3.35% and was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses

155 Rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Executive Head. H. Vandervelden (Belgian), Secretary General, term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. The First International Congress on Inland Navigation was held at Brussels, Belgium, in 1885. A separate series of Maritime Works Congresses was begun at Paris, France, in 1889. The two Congresses were combined at The Hague, Netherlands, in 1894. At the first combined Congress held at Brussels in 1898, it was decided to establish a permanent organization and a committee was organized to draft plans. The plans were adopted at the Paris Congress, in 1900, and the present Association was established. The Permanent International Commission of the Association was established to carry on the work between Congresses.

Purpose. The purpose of the Association is to promote the progress of inland and maritime navigation, and more particularly to consider the engineering aspects of improvement of rivers and inland and maritime canals, their technical exploitation, and relevant commercial and economic questions. It is concerned with the improvement and maintenance of harbors and waterways and their accessories but not with ships and the actual navigation thereof.

Structure. The governing body of the Association is the Permanent International Commission composed of delegates of countries whose governments sponsor the Association. The Commission meets every year, when called by the Executive Committee and Council, or on demand of 25% of the Commission members. It supervises the management of Association affairs and approves the annual reports presented by the Finance Committee and the Council; makes preparations for the Congresses (where governmental and private members meet); reviews and amends, as necessary, Association regulations; elects Vice Presidents of the Association; and appoints members to the several study commissions of the Association. The Council meets twice a year. It is composed of one delegate from each of the member countries. The purpose of its meetings is to guide the affairs of the Association between annual Commission meetings. The Executive Committee is composed of a President, four Vice Presidents, and a Secretary General. The President and Secretary General are, by regulation, always Belgian nationals. The Executive Committee is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Association's affairs and for providing advice, guidance, and recommendations for actions to the Council and Commission. The following were members of the Executive Committee during 1988:

The President:	Robert De Paepe Secretary General of Ministry of Public Works Belgium
The Secretary General:	H. Vandervelden Director General of Office de la Navigation Belgium
The Vice Presidents:	Dr. Javier Pena Abizanda, Spain John H.H. Gillespie, United Kingdom M. Hager, Germany, Fed. Rep. of E. Baratono, Italy

Governments of the following 40 countries were members of the Association in 1988:

Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China, People's Rep. of
Cote d'Ivoire
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Iceland
India
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Netherlands
Nigeria
Norway
Poland
Portugal
South Africa
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom
United States
Yugoslavia

In addition, the Central Rhine and Danube Commissions are contributing organizations.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1902.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Sec. 107 of the Act of June 30, 1948, as amended by Sec. 93 of the Act of March 7, 1974, 88 Stat. 39, 22 U.S.C. 275a.

U.S. Contribution. For calendar year 1988, the International Commission approved a budget requiring contributions of 2,800,000 Belgian francs or approximately US$70,275 from governments. The U.S. contribution amounted to 372,000 Belgian francs or US$9,933 (13.29%). This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds appropriated to the Department of Defense.

The Interparliamentary Union

Place du Petit-Saconnex,
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Head. Pierre Cornillon (French), Secretary General, term of office expires December 31, 1990.

Origin and Development. America participated in the first meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in 1889, but it was earlier at the Paris Peace Conference in 1878 that the idea of establishing contacts among various European parliamentary bodies for the promotion of international arbitration and the limitation of armaments was first suggested. By 1889, a conference was being held in Paris, France, on the initiative of members of the French and British Parliaments. It was attended by parliamentary representatives from Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Liberia, Spain, and the United States. They decided to make the conference a permanent institution, and in 1894, as a result of action taken at the 1891 and 1892 Conferences, a Permanent Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union, including a general secretariat, was established at Bern, Switzerland. In 1903 the U.S. Group was formed.

The work of the Union was disrupted by World War I and World War II, but many interparliamentary groups remained intact and, except when their activity was interrupted by foreign occupation, every state maintained executive bodies. In August 1944, a meeting of several of these groups was held at Geneva, Switzerland, where the Union has since established a secretariat. Two conferences are held worldwide each year.

Purpose. Ultimately the function of the Interparliamentary Union is the establishment and development of representative institutions and the advancement of the work of international peace and cooperation. The statutes of the I.P.U. state that this purpose should be served by promoting personal contacts between the delegates of each Parliament's National Group, by uniting them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective governments, and, in particular, by supporting the objectives of the United Nations. To achieve this aim the Interparliamentary Union expresses its views on all questions of an international character suitable for settlement by parliamentary action and makes suggestions for the development of parliamentary institutions with a view toward improving the working of those institutions and increasing their prestige.

Structure. The Union is directed by two bodies: an Executive Committee which consists of 11 members including an Interparliamentary Council President who presides ex officio; and by an Interparliamentary Council on which each national group is represented by two delegates.

The Interparliamentary Union consisted of 110 members as of December 1988:

Albania
Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Canada
Central African Rep.
China, People's
  Rep. of
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Finland
France
Gabon
German Dem. Rep

Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Greece
Guatemala
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Lebanon
Liberia
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Singapore
Somalia
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1889, participated in first meeting; 1903, U.S. group formed.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. 49 Stat. 425 (1935) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 276.

Statutory Limitation on U.S. Contribution. The U.S. annual contribution is limited to 13.61% of the Union's approved budget. (P.L. 94–141, November 29, 1975.)

U.S. Contribution. The annual budget is prepared by the Executive Committee and approved by the Interparliamentary Council.

The assessment budget for calendar year 1988 totaled 5,320,000 Swiss francs, or approximately US$3,630,160. The United States was assessed 669,256 Swiss francs, US$456,674, or 12.58%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)

E.J. Roye Memorial Building
P.O. Box 1019, Monrovia, Liberia

Executive Head. Dr. Eugene Terry (African), Director General. Term of office indefinite.

Origin and Development. An AID-sponsored study in December 1968 recommended that rice research, development, and training be centralized and coordinated in West Africa. This was followed by a UNDP/ FAO-supported conference held in Monrovia, Liberia, in September 1969, at which it was decided to proceed with the organization of a West African Rice Development Association (WARDA). Terms of a Constitution were outlined and an interim secretariat was appointed. The Constitution, which was later drafted, was ratified at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Dakar, Senegal, September 1–4, 1970. The new Association officially began its operations on December 1, 1971.

Purpose. The purpose of WARDA is to promote and increase the quantity and quality of rice produced within the countries of West Africa. WARDA works among its 16 member countries in 2 fields. These are (1) rice research at three research stations in West Africa to cover the principal types of rice grown in West Africa, and (2) support to the National Agricultural Research

Systems (NARS) of the member countries through the testing and transfer of available technology.

Structure. An amendment to WARDA's constitution, ratified in December 1986, established a Board of Directors with enhanced authorities to provide technical and management direction. This body replaces the Scientific and Technical Committee. Board membership is drawn equally from the region and international recruitment. The Governing Council was reformed into a Council of Ministers with a limited oversight role. The title of the Chief Executive Officer was changed from Secretary General to Director General. WARDA is now a member of a network of international agricultural research centers which is supported financially by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), though it remains an association of member states.

Donors contributing to WARDA during 1988 were: the United States, Canada, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Japan, the UNDP, the Internatioanl Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank, the Rockefeller Foundation, the European Economic Community and the UN-FAO/WFP. Members of WARDA are:

Benin
Burkina Faso
Chad
Cote d'Ivoire
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. 1971.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended.

U.S. Contribution. The budget of WARDA in calendar year 1988 was $6,900,000, of which the United States contributed $700,000, or 10.14%. This amount was paid from funds appropriated to AID in fiscal year 1988.

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Capitan Haya, 42,
28020 Madrid, Spain

Executive Head. Dr. Willibald P. Pahr (Austrian), Secretary General, term of office expires December 31, 1989.

Origin and Development. The World Tourism Organization formally came into being on November 1, 1974. The predecessor organization, the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) was founded at The Hague in 1925 as the International Congress of Official Propaganda Associations. It originally consisted of the official travel associations of European countries. Following World War II, an exploratory committee was set up to revise and reconstruct the prewar organization and the resulting revised statutes were recommended at a conference in Paris, France, in October 1947.

In an extraordinary General Assembly of the Organization, held in Mexico City, Mexico, in September 1970, the participants voted to revise the statutes of IUOTO to make it "an international organization of intergovernmental character." A majority of the members have since approved the transformation, with the organization being renamed the World Tourism Organization (WTO).

Purpose. The purpose of the Organization is to promote and develop tourism and thereby contribute to economic development, international understanding, peace, and prosperity.

Structure. The General Assembly, composed of delegates representing full members, is the sovereign organ of the Organization and determines the Organization's policy. The assembly meets every 2 years. An Executive Council, consisting of 22 members, directs the Organization's affairs. As of December 31, 1988, the WTO had 107 members. They are:

Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentina
Australia
Austria*
Bangladesh
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Chad
Chile
China, People's Rep. of*
Colombia*
Congo*
Cote d'Ivoire
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia**
Dominican Rep.
Ecuador
Egypt
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
German Dem. Rep.
Germany, Fed. Rep. of
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guinea*
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary*
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq*
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan*
Jordan*
Kampuchea
Kenya*
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Maldives*
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico*
Morocco*
Nepal
Netherlands*
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal*
Romania
Rwanda
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal*
Sierra Leone
Spain*
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Switzerland
Syria
Tanzania*
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda*
U.S.S.R.
United Arab Emirates
United States*
Uruguay
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen (Aden)
Yemen (Sanaa)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

*Members of Executive Council.

Initial Date of U.S. Participation. IUOTO 1949, WTO 1974.

Current Authority for U.S. Participation. Senate advice and consent on October 26, 1973, to the Statutes of the World Tourism Organization.

U.S. Contribution. For calendar year 1988 the organization's total assessment budget was $6,333,000. The United States was assessed $284,411 or 4.50%. This amount was paid from fiscal year 1988 funds.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1946–88[1]

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative Total 1946–78	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Estimate 1988	Cumulative Total 1946–88
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (assessed budgets):												
United Nations	1,231,451	141,097	149,544	109,668	103,076	151,897	168,557	186,988	168,786	103,889	147,950	2,662,903
Food and Agriculture Organization	220,853	22,460	28,625	25,447	26,482	35,069	45,698	49,973	36,760	25,383	25,000	541,750
International Maritime Organization	2,366	264	402	617	215	307	510	524	496	550	655	6,906
International Atomic Energy Agency	94,097	18,279	21,365	17,282	17,813	8,530	17,656	18,098	19,084	20,702	33,816	286,722
International Civil Aviation Organization	52,987	4,427	4,640	3,738	4,181	3,139	6,123	6,773	6,938	5,964	6,926	105,836
Joint Financing Program	40,028	3,161	1,998	812	1,187	477	30	56	504	264	678	49,196
International Labor Organization	155,998	—	—	23,632[2]	25,357[3]	30,228	30,883	31,883	30,512	25,348	26,710	380,551
International Telecommunication Union	17,313	3,348	2,760	3,283	2,790	2,537	2,977	2,539	3,301	4,224	5,184	50,256
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	275,837	36,500	33,440	34,456	34,831	39,098	49,590	—[4]	—	—	—	503,752
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,991	12,496	21,487
Universal Postal Union	2,633	476	370	514	526	458	458	407	555	747	922	8,066
World Health Organization	441,233	49,197	50,355	41,152	38,788	45,084	58,619	61,146	58,517	47,739	62,855	954,685
World Intellectual Property Organization	1,518	505	559	1,023	419	175	505	408	477	431	789[5]	6,809
World Meteorological Organization	19,045	4,175	4,514	3,530	2,317	2,821	3,676	4,596	4,611	2,751	5,758	57,794
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency	2,555,359	283,889	298,572	265,154	257,982	319,820	385,282	363,391	330,541	246,983	329,739	5,636,712
Peacekeeping Forces:[6]												
United Nations Emergency Force												
Assessed	60,425	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,425
Voluntary	26,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,027
United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force/United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon												
Assessed	152,590	67,000	50,811	50,000	60,938[7]	65,296[8]	55,400	47,400[9]	28,136	29,400[10]	29,400	636,371
Voluntary	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
United Nations Operation in the Congo	132,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,299
United Nations Force in Cyprus	107,275	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,989	8,613	7,312	7,312	193,201
Multinational Force and Observers (Voluntary)	—	—	—	10,000	135,000	22,100	32,200	28,000	18,300	24,377	24,377	294,354
Peacekeeping Forces	488,616	75,700	59,811	69,000	204,938	96,396	96,600	84,389	55,049	61,089	61,089	1,352,677
InterAmerican Organizations (assessed budgets):												
Organization of American States	330,771	34,731	35,943	36,726	57,917	46,452	44,641	43,129	30,404	41,428	38,118	740,260
Inter-American Indian Institute	1,068	86	147	103	103	103	103	102	100	104	104	2,124
InterAmerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	47,691	9,949	7,972[11]	8,722	11,058	11,318	12,010	12,625	9,224	12,409	11,031	154,009
InterAmerican Tropical Tuna Commission	12,007	1,607	1,883	2,033	1,715	1,850	2,265	2,383	2,848	2,745	2,679	34,015
Pan American Health Organization	195,069	22,704	25,163	23,975	29,754	28,567	33,087	32,420	25,576	32,691	32,557	481,563
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	2,806	200	361	422	274	285	297	309	308	309	309	5,879
Pan American Railway Congress Association	233	15	15	15	15	25	25	25	24	25	25	442
Postal Union of the Americas and Spain	473	90	79	127	125	101	91	105	112	104	104	1,511
Inactive InterAmerican Organizations	1,304	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,304
InterAmerican Organizations	591,421	69,382	71,563	72,123	100,961	88,701	92,519	91,099	68,596	89,815	84,927	1,421,107

See footnotes at end of table

Regional Organizations (assessed budgets):												
NATO Civilian Headquarters (and MBFR)	95,544	12,612	14,854	12,918	12,140	11,860	11,004	12,843	18,349	17,063	21,097	240,284
North Atlantic Assembly	1,784	305	310	364	329	306	305	273	415	528	610	5,529
Central Treaty Organization	2,506	496	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,002
Colombo Plan Council	130	8	8	7	9	9	10	9	9	10	11	220
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	113,956	12,940	20,218	18,195	18,526	7,719	17,564	16,365	20,401	26,125	34,091	306,100
South Pacific Commission	5,309	712	728	616	555	500	425	528	459	488	796	11,116
Inactive Regional Organizations	34,674	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,674
Regional Organizations	253,903	27,073	36,118	32,100	31,559	20,394	29,308	30,018	39,633	44,214	56,605	600,925
Other International Organizations (assessed budgets):												
Bureau of International Expositions	114	18	20	18	15	14	12	13	15	13	23	275
Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Resources	—	—	—	—	—	39	43	22	34	22	28	188
Customs Cooperation Council	5,549	1,415	1,684	1,667	1,674	1,292	1,279	1,083	1,412	1,428	1,913	20,396
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	16,528	3,333	3,519	2,157	2,944	1,356	3,352	2,925	3,871	3,659	6,864	50,508
Hague Conference on Private International Law	198	54	61	72	64	111	32	29	40	35	59	755
International Agency for Research on Cancer	4,451	666	858	849	999	1,028	809	891	604	618	851	12,624
International Agreement on the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea	76	14	14	16	16	17	15	16	21	18	57	280
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	63	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	11	130
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	419	45	50	48	39	34	32	31	40	37	65	840
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,999	285	325	271	288	206	249	256	353	327	486	5,106
International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	863	175	241	423[12]	359	365	319	314	327	334	454	4,174
International Coffee Organization	3,588	373	437	620	605	640	602	581	511	514	551	9,022
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas	239	71	70	82	80	70	55	52	46	46	72	883
International Cotton Advisory Committee	680	58	64	97	113	132	146	144	124	133	151	1,842
International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES)	136	38	43	51	62	47	55	47	56	92	78	705
International Council of Scientific Unions	2,257	265	283	322	329	355	381	392	416	444	453	5,897
International Criminal Police Organization	1,150	317	451	363	402	374	301	252	383	606	870	5,469
International Hydrographic Organization	442	30	34	66	40	41	41	41	45	70	62	912
International Institute for Cotton	21,149	2,098	1,967	2,276	2,276	2,728	2,596	2,300	2,253	1,880	1,946	43,469
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	194	36	40	36	39	44	44	40	54	48	81	656
International Jute Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	62	42	43	47	309
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	137	22	25	26	21	20	18	17	22	22	33	363
International Natural Rubber Organization	—	—	—	151	188	157	170	159	160	170	2	1,157
International North Pacific Fisheries Commission	625	67	81	91	81	81	100	83	95	107	112	1,523
International Office of Epizootics	104	43	44	41	41	40	33	46	43	39	63	537
International Office of Vine and Wine	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	17	9	13	58
International Organization for Legal Metrology	172	48	50	49	46	44	39	38	52	48	72	658
International Rubber Study Group	226	21	25	35	34	41	35	30	39	36	59	581
International Seed Testing Association	24	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	6	63
International Sugar Organization	289	246	283	174	211	162	147	113	160	90	107	1,982
International Tropical Timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	53	59
International Tin Council	224	130	148	179	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	850
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	—	—	—	—	124	88	77	79	110	62	71	611
International Whaling Commission	34	13	50	57	57	57	50	50	21	27	31	447
International Wheat Council	1,022	167	—	408[13]	199	180	172	147	182	102	145	2,724
Interparliamentary Union	1,296	210	188	180	212	219	247	197	330	484	457	4,020
North Atlantic Ice Patrol	2,929	158	87	203	222	223	198	202	202	106	170	4,700
North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	12	10	16	50
North Pacific Fur Seal Commission	63	5	5	6	8	8	13	10	—	—	—	118

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1946-88[1]—(Continued)

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative Total 1946-78	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Estimate 1988	Cumulative Total 1946-88
Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses	84	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	8	10	10	156
World Tourism Organization	517	122	151	175	200	218	202	199	167	200	284	2,430
Inactive Other Organizations	2,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,687
Other International Organizations	70,528	10,560	11,314	11,225	12,174	10,503	12,008	10,893	12,278	11,904	16,826	190,213
Special Voluntary Programs:												
CENTO Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund	1,622	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,749
CENTO Multilateral Science Fund	297	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	329
Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program	569	125	150	150	125	150	75	75	70	100	100	1,689
Colombo Plan Staff College	121	34	45	65	55	49	50	47	—	—	—	466
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	81,070	24,800	29,000	35,000	40,785	43,750	45,250	45,160	46,250	40,000	42,000	473,065
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	—	—	—	138	138	138	150	196	172	172	170	1,274
FAO Special Programs	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Fund)	270	300	300	330	—	—	—	239	239	215	216	2,109
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration	159,835	4,120	4,120	5,000	4,550	6,170	5,609	6,070	6,013	6,973	6,245	214,705
Special Programs	39,572	51,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91,343
International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Assistance Fund[14]	35,976	12,838	12,000	12,370	12,302	14,421	14,451	14,961	14,287	20,308	21,558	185,472
International Fund for Agricultural Development	200,000	—	—	—	—	40,000	50,000	90,000	28,710	28,710	30,000	467,420
OAS Special Cultural Fund	500	400	400	400	350	400	400	400	350	350	300	4,250
OAS Special Development Assistance Fund	77,647	5,915	6,600	6,000	6,250	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,557	5,250	4,800	136,019
OAS Special Multilateral Fund (Education and Science)	63,459	6,500	6,500	6,500	7,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,085	6,000	5,400	126,944
OAS Special Projects Fund (Mar del Plata)	17,870	2,600	2,000	2,600	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,100	1,900	1,500	40,770
PAHO Special Health Promotion Funds	16,706	3,062	4,123	3,156	2,599	2,283	3,353	2,859	5,632	5,946	5,000	54,718
United Nations Capital Development Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,988	861	861	980	18,690
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	400	400	1,183
United Nations Children's Fund	430,904	30,000	34,600	35,954	54,676[15]	42,480	52,306	52,994	51,323	50,934	53,900	890,070
United Nations Development Program	1,507,416	126,000	126,050	125,802	127,449	139,330	158,690	161,426	137,917[16]	106,373	108,000	2,824,453
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	1,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	861	789	784	10,584
United Nations Environment Program	40,000	10,000	10,000	9,981	7,839	7,825	9,912	9,846	8,586	6,800	7,840	128,629
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO-IPS Voluntary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	150	150	400
U.N./FAO World Food Program[17]	822,660	95,100	97,000	[16]129,963	79,918	33,900	113,100	116,500	192,300	151,761	234,640[18]	2,076,872
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	25,000	3,000	1,120	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,980	2,732	3,000	1,320	5,520	50,822
United Nations Institute for Namibia	1,000	500	500	500	499	498	496	—	—	—	—	3,987
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	174,040	30,000	32,000	32,000	33,760	33,760	38,200[19]	36,000	—	—	—	409,760

U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program:												
General Programs	37,692	34,970	73,140	105,501	101,434	97,874	94,204	82,276	77,436	88,632	84,664	877,823
Special Programs	234,067	55,840	50,313	33,249	19,001	9,822	17,497	41,681	28,094	16,650	26,458	532,672
United Nations Relief and Works Agency [17]	748,673	52,000	55,200	62,000	67,000	67,000	67,000	75,310	67,000	70,000[20]	61,300	1,392,483
UNRWA Special Projects and Emergency Programs	—	—	—	—	16,500	3,250	—	320	—	—	2,000	22,070
United Nations Development Fund for Women	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	—	—	500	499	239	219	215	8,672
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	5,200	500	500	500	422	422	422	—	—	—	—	7,966
United Nations Trust Fund for Development Planning and Projections	1,865	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,057
United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO)	750	250	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,250
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	—	300	300	400	343	343	343	343	—	250	245	2,867
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	86	86	—	272
United Nations Volunteers	1,000	300	300	350	200	150	150	150	65	100	100	2,865
Voluntary Fund for United Nations World Assembly on Aging	—	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
West African Rice Development Association	4,212	1,200	1,000	2,000	2,600	1,733	2,517	2,400	2,283	700	700	21,345
WHO Special Programs [21]	20,531	6,906	8,724	13,102	10,252	7,370	7,294	8,829	11,253	18,484	15,000	127,745
WIPO Voluntary Programs	642	80	—	—	—	—	100	100	—	—	—	922
WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program [17]	15,686	2,000	2,000	2,300	2,241	2,276	1,789	1,946	1,715	2,000	1,900	35,913
Inactive Special Voluntary Programs	1,327,180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,327,180
Special Voluntary Programs	6,100,181	569,762	562,235	641,891	605,688	575,494	704,931	771,647	698,867	632,433	722,145	12,585,274
TOTAL U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS	10,060,008	1,036,366	1,039,613	1,091,493	1,213,302	1,111,308	1,320,648	1,351,437	1,204,964	1,086,438	1,271,331	21,786,908

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[1] Amounts actually contributed—including adjustments, i.e., credits, Tax Equalization, Working Capital Fund, deferrals, prepayments, mandatory reductions, withholdings, and statutory limitations. Credits due the United States are deducted. For detail, refer to individual organization writeup.

[2] This amount met the CY 1980 assessment.

[3] This amount met the CY 1981 assessment.

[4] The U.S. withdrew its membership from UNESCO effective December 31, 1984.

[5] Includes $593 for the Working Capital Fund and $555,024 for a supplemental request.

[6] The initial year's contribution includes airlift services provided without charge to the United Nations of $1,191,581 in the case of UNEF; $10,317,622 in the case of UNOC; $1,254,107 in the case of UNFICYP; and $3,116,930 in the case of UNEF/UNDOF.

[7] Includes $2,990,211 owed for 1981.

[8] Amount includes $6,161,699 for UNIFIL CY 1982 arrearage.

[9] Amount includes $3,113,088 for UNIFIL for period 10/9/85–4/18/86 (CY 1986).

[10] Amount includes $173,064 for UNDOF FY 1986 arrearage.

[11] Includes $60,000 as a Tax Equalization adjustment and $3,703,012 of U.S. share for the transition period of the Institute's financial year from fiscal to calendar year.

[12] Includes $63,555 for prior year arrearage.

[13] Includes $180,039 for the U.S. FY 1980 assessment.

[14] Includes cash, commodities, and services as well as contributions for the Safeguards Program.

[15] Includes $13,200,000 for Lebanon Relief.

[16] Amount includes $1,368,000 for the UNDP Trust Fund to Combat Hunger and Poverty in Africa.

[17] Includes cash, commodities, and services.

[18] Includes $56,800,000 for the International Emergency Food Reserve.

[19] Includes $200,000 contributed to International Conference on Population Fund.

[20] Amount includes $3 million for the UNRWA-Lebanon Emergency Program.

[21] Special accounts for cholera emergency, malaria and smallpox eradication, the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion, on Onchocerciasis Control Program, the Tropical Disease Research Program, Global Program on AIDS, and WHO Special Program of Research Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction.

UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—CALENDAR YEARS 1946-88

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	1946-78	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		Estimate 1988		1946-88
	Cumulative Total	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Contribution	Percent	Cumulative Total
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (assessed budgets):																						
United Nations [1]	1,231,452	141,097	25.00	149,544	25.00	167,412	25.00	137,229	25.00	168,557	25.00	186,988	25.00	168,786	25.00	103,889	25.00	147,950	25.00	144,000	25.00	2,806,904
Food and Agriculture Organization	220,852	22,460	25.00	28,625	25.00	33,909	25.00	53,069	25.00	45,608	25.00	39,973	25.00	36,760	25.00	25,383	25.00	25,000	25.00	25,000	25.00	566,749
International Maritime Organization	2,396	264	4.04	402	4.30	630	4.45	509	4.53	510	4.54	524	4.96	496	5.00	550	5.09	655	5.52	876	5.35	7,782
International Atomic Energy Agency	94,098	18,279	25.75	21,365	25.84	24,017	25.74	19,098	25.81	17,656	25.91	18,098	25.85	19,064	25.69	20,702	25.57	33,816	25.93	35,160	25.73	321,883
International Civil Aviation Organization	53,216	4,427	25.00	4,640	25.00	5,602	25.00	5,456	25.00	6,125	25.00	6,773	25.00	6,938	25.00	5,864	25.00	6,926	25.00	7,367	25.00	113,432
Joint Financing Program	39,861	3,161	38.55	1,998	53.43	812	36.22	1,187	33.94	477	29.54	30	35.00	56	38.27	504	34.02	264	38.80	678	37.13	49,028
International Labor Organization	155,464	—	—	23,632	25.00	25,357	25.00	30,228	25.00	30,883	25.00	31,883	25.00	30,512	25.00	25,348	25.00	26,710	25.00	27,626	25.00	407,643
International Telecommunication Union	17,257	3,348	7.03	2,700	7.03	3,283	7.02	2,790	7.00	2,537	7.02	2,977	6.98	2,539	7.63	3,301	7.63	4,224	7.63	5,184	7.64	50,200
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	318,539	36,500	25.00	33,440	25.00	52,018	25.00	56,367	25.00	49,590	25.00	—[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546,454
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,496	25.00	12,617	25.00	25,113
Universal Postal Union	2,599	476	4.75	370	4.76	514	4.76	526	4.72	458	4.70	458	4.69	407	4.69	555	5.11	747	5.11	922	5.11	8,032
World Health Organization	447,818	49,197	25.00	50,355	25.00	57,562	25.00	67,472	25.00	58,619	25.00	61,146	25.00	58,517	25.00	47,739	25.00	62,855	25.00	65,265	25.00	1,026,535
World Intellectual Property Organization	1,279	505	7.74	559	7.57	815	7.93	802	7.95	505	7.59	408	5.46	477	5.47	431	5.43	789	5.38	617	5.48	7,187
World Meteorological Organization	18,702	4,175	23.46	4,514	24.57	4,983	24.59	3,905	24.57	3,676	24.55	4,596	24.51	4,611	24.45	2,751	24.70	5,758	24.66	6,085	24.64	63,586
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency	2,603,563	283,889	—	322,204	—	376,784	—	439,068	—	385,289	—	363,854	—	329,183	—	237,117	—	328,190	—	331,397	—	6,000,538
United Nations Peacekeeping Forces:																						
United Nations Emergency Force [3]																						
Assessed	79,615	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,615
Voluntary	6,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,837
United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force/United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon																						
Assessed	161,709	67,000	29.20	50,811	29.49	52,980	28.40	64,110	27.20	59,134	40.51	46,049	30.22	53,638	40.47	31,422	30.79	29,227	34.45	29,400	28.60	645,550
Voluntary	13,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,100
United Nations Operation in the Congo [4]	132,299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132,299
United Nations Force in Cyprus [5]	110,254	8,700	13.59	9,000	27.27	9,000	30.51	9,000	30.51	9,000	32.03	9,000	32.00	8,989	41.86	8,613	40.33	7,312	24.45	7,312	28.78	196,180
Peacekeeping Forces	503,874	75,700	—	59,811	—	61,980	—	73,110	—	68,134	—	55,049	—	62,627	—	40,035	—	36,539	—	36,712	—	1,073,581
Special Voluntary Programs:																						
FAO Special Programs	—	3,000	19.23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Fund)	270	300	47.30	300	47.30	330	40.19	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	30.95	239	27.04	215	21.73	216	[illegible]	2,109
International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Assistance Fund [6]	35,976	12,838	25.12	12,000	26.31	12,370	26.50	12,302	26.85	14,421	26.87	14,451	26.41	14,961	27.39	14,287	26.86	20,408	27.33	21,558	[illegible]	185,472
International Fund for Agricultural Development	200,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000	5.92	50,000	17.00	90,000	17.00	28,710	17.36	28,710	17.36	30,000	17.45	467,420
United Nations Children's Fund	430,904	30,000	22.43	34,000	23.50	35,954	21.46	54,676 [7]	22.02	42,480	23.09	52,305	28.23	52,994	27.75	51,323	22.58	40,934	19.09	53,900	18.36	880,070
United Nations Development Program	1,507,160	126,000	18.22	126,050	17.53	125,802	18.69	127,449	19.14	139,330	20.64	158,000	23.52	161,426	24.89	137,917 [8]	18.51	106,373	12.30	108,000	11.65	2,824,197
United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO)	750	250	36.03	250	41.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,250
United Nations Capital Development Fund	2,000	2,000	8.13	2,000	6.99	2,000	6.13	2,000	7.45	2,000	8.23	2,000	9.52	1,998	9.08	861	3.19	861	2.68	900	2.72	18,620
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	383	12.77	400	20.58	400	10.35	1,183
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	1,150	1,000	27.08	1,000	24.69	1,000	28.53	1,000	27.59	1,000	28.73	1,000	30.28	1,000	32.01	861	24.81	789	18.19	784	16.35	10,584
United Nations Environment Program	43,200	10,000	31.88	10,000	32.16	9,981	32.20	7,839	26.17	7,825	26.98	9,912	34.64	9,846	34.93	8,506	29.50	6,900	21.96	7,840	35.96	131,829
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO IPS Voluntary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	10.88	—	—	150	50.00	150	50.00	400
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	—	300	15.02	300	14.04	400	18.18	343	16.27	343	17.61	343	16.73	343	17.76	—	—	250	7.13	245	6.11	2,967
U.N./FAO World Food Program [9]	808,280	110,000	27.45	97,000	27.45	139,993	33.18	79,918	19.09	33,900	20.83	113,100	20.83	116,500	24.93	192,300	22.37	151,761	23.63	234,639 [10]	20.16	2,077,371
United Nations Fund for Development Planning and Projections	1,955	102	12.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,057
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	25,000	3,000	64.92	1,120	20.53	2,150	24.51	2,000	29.77	2,000	28.03	2,980	20.87	2,732	14.28	3,000	19.05	1,320	4.52	5,520	6.11	50,822
United Nations Institute for Namibia	1,000	500	17.16	500	16.74	500	21.32	499	21.56	498	18.31	490	17.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,987
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	174,571	30,000	26.69	32,000	25.67	32,000	26.34	33,760	26.12	33,760	26.12	38,200	27.46	36,000	27.32	—	—	—	—	—	—	410,291
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program:																						
Regular Programs	36,692	34,970	21.54	73,140	32.19	105,501	36.98	101,434	39.40	97,874	41.92	94,204	42.29	82,276	38.21	77,436	30.41	88,632	30.63	84,664	27.73	876,823
Special Programs	236,067	55,840	51.86	50,313	29.98	33,249	24.07	19,001	27.28	9,822	23.49	17,497	24.13	41,681	38.77	28,094	17.69	16,650	12.32	26,458	15.90	554,672
United Nations Relief and Works Agency [9]	790,773	52,000	34.17	55,200	31.91	62,000	33.94	67,000	37.57	67,000	38.40	67,000	44.06	75,310	50.19	67,000	39.52	70,000 [11]	37.35	61,300	31.99	1,424,583
UNRWA Special Projects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,500	49.98	3,250	53.30	—	—	320	2.83	—	—	—	—	2,000	2.92	22,070
United Nations Development Fund for for Women	3,000	2,000	58.82	1,000	39.46	1,000	41.67	—	—	—	—	500	14.52	499	21.74	239	6.07	219	4.48	215	3.93	8,672
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	5,200	500	25.48	500	25.79	500	30.88	422	27.46	422	25.27	422	20.57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,966
United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	25.00	86	8.18	86	8.18	—	—	272
United Nations Volunteers Program	800	300	23.71	300	27.33	350	29.39	200	16.45	150	12.37	150	15.90	150	8.50	65	5.46	100	7.34	100	7.34	2,665
United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	—	—	—	3,000	22.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Voluntary Fund for United Nations World Assembly on Aging	—	—	—	—	—	400	61.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400
WHO Special Programs	42,146	6,906	9.91	8,724	9.97	15,102	15.67	10,232	12.80	7,370	11.59	7,294	13.62	8,829	16.31	11,253	14.16	18,484	15.08	15,000	18.75	149,390
WIPO Voluntary Programs	642	80	12.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	14.79	100	14.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	922
WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program [9]	15,677	2,000	30.00	2,000	30.00	2,300	26.14	2,241	26.14	2,276	38.58	1,709	37.60	1,946	36.12	1,715	40.00	2,000	24.87	1,940	28.41	35,804
Inactive Special Voluntary Programs	670,189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	670,189
Special Voluntary Programs	5,023,292	483,976	—	511,297	—	580,892	—	538,836	—	505,721	—	632,427	—	699,340	—	624,355	—	565,042	—	655,929	—	10,821,097
TOTAL U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS	8,130,729	843,565	—	893,312	—	1,019,656	—	1,051,014	—	959,144	—	1,051,330	—	1,091,150	—	901,507	—	929,771	—	1,024,038	—	17,895,216

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[1] The amounts shown do not reflect the amounts received in repayment of principal and interest on U.N. bonds.

[2] The U.S. withdrew its membership from UNESCO effective December 31, 1984.

[3] UNEF was established in November 1956 and terminated in June 1967. The amount includes cash contributions and airlift services of $1,191,581 for which the United States did not charge the United Nations.

[4] UNOC was established in July 1960 and terminated in June 1964. The amount includes cash contributions and airlift services of $10,317,622 for which the United States did not charge the United Nations.

[5] UNFICYP was established in March 1964. The amounts include cash contributions and airlift services of $1,254,107 for which the United States did not charge the United Nations. The U.S. pledges have been based on the initial cost estimates of the Force with the qualification that the amount ultimately contributed will depend upon the contributions made by other governments and confirmation of the cost estimates.

[6] Amounts shown include contributions in cash, services, equipment, and fellowship training. Percentage refers to cash only. This amount also includes contributions for the Safeguards Program.

[7] Includes $13,200,000 to Lebanon Relief.

[8] Amount includes $1,368,000 for the UNDP Trust Fund to Combat Hunger and Poverty in Africa.

[9] Amounts shown include contributions in cash, services, and commodities.

[10] Includes $56,800,000 for the International Emergency Food Reserve.

[11] Includes $3 million for the UNRWA Lebanon Emergency Program.

UNITED NATIONS, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, SPECIAL PROGRAMS, AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY TOTAL PROGRAM (EXPENDITURES OR AUTHORIZATIONS), CALENDAR YEARS 1946-88

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	Cumulative Total 1946-78	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Estimate 1988	Cumulative Total 1946-88
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (assessed budgets):												
United Nations	4,426,000	577,600	615,500	716,300	696,900	765,500	801,500	801,500	775,800	872,100	884,800	11,933,500
Food and Agriculture Organization	863,400	105,100	125,400	150,600	171,800	194,800	210,600	210,500	206,600	206,600	201,500	2,646,900
International Maritime Organization	34,600	6,600	9,500	9,800	9,800	12,700	10,800	11,800	14,500	15,200	19,400	154,700
International Atomic Energy Agency	329,200	58,000	69,400	74,700	79,600	84,200	89,500	89,000	106,500	124,400	136,500	1,241,000
International Civil Aviation Organization	239,400	24,000	26,400	28,100	29,500	31,700	32,200	38,300	40,500	30,800	32,100	553,000
Joint Financing Program	110,600	10,400	7,800	5,300	6,000	5,800	5,400	5,300	6,000	8,600	13,200	184,400
International Labor Organization	696,200	—	—	104,100	103,400	124,900	101,000	123,200	126,700	164,600	147,400	1,691,500
International Telecommunication Union	248,600	38,400	40,000	38,100	45,600	41,100	37,100	39,300	47,800	64,200	81,000	721,200
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	1,075,400	151,500	153,400	157,200	159,000	158,200	195,200	—	—	—	—	2,049,900
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,700	56,900	117,600
Universal Postal Union	56,900	9,000	8,300	10,300	12,300	9,900	8,600	9,100	11,800	13,700	16,900	166,800
World Health Organization	1,597,700	181,300	171,100	235,800	179,800	273,600	179,800	307,600	191,300	312,800	228,600	3,859,400
World Intellectual Property Organization[1]	13,800	9,100	10,200	10,700	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,100	19,000	22,800	21,200	146,900
World Meteorological Organization	84,400	17,100	18,600	16,100	19,900	19,300	17,100	17,700	22,300	19,980	23,700	276,100
United Nations, Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency	9,776,200	1,188,100	1,255,600	1,557,100	1,523,600	1,731,700	1,698,800	1,663,400	1,568,800	1,916,400	1,863,200	25,742,900
United Nations Peacekeeping Forces:												
United Nations Emergency Force	212,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	212,600
United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force/United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon	580,800	199,900	156,400	176,100	228,300	193,800	171,900	172,000	184,700	182,600	176,900	2,423,400
United Nations Operation in the Congo	400,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400,100
United Nations Force in Cyprus	350,300	64,000	82,600	100,200	102,000	101,400	100,600	101,900	101,000	102,000	92,000	1,298,000
Peacekeeping Forces	1,543,800	263,900	239,000	276,300	330,300	295,200	272,500	273,900	285,700	284,600	268,900	4,334,100
Special Voluntary Programs:												
FAO Special Programs	—	14,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,600
Fund for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Fund)	100	400	600	900	—	—	—	700	1,100	1,000	2,700	7,500
International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Assistance Fund	57,800	8,400	7,800	10,400	13,500	19,000	20,700	23,100	29,700	35,500	26,800	252,700

International Fund for Agricultural Development	5,200	10,200	12,700	15,300	16,600	18,600	18,700	20,700	25,300	32,600	34,100	210,000
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,200	2,300	2,100	6,600
United Nations Children's Fund	1,535,700	241,000	314,000	292,400	289,500	332,000	345,000	390,000	326,000	365,000	400,000	4,830,600
United Nations Development Program	5,151,600	699,100	864,000	937,500	859,100	751,000	717,700	778,100	689,200	702,100	813,000	12,962,400
United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO)	3,000	1,300	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,300
United Nations Capital Development Fund	10,300	8,900	19,800	48,600	27,700	24,800	30,400	24,500	34,000	41,100	40,000	310,100
United Nations Educational and Training Program for Southern Africa	8,400	3,200	5,100	3,500	3,600	3,500	3,400	3,000	3,400	5,400	6,500	49,000
United Nations Environment Program	109,100	35,200	34,000	35,000	23,000	29,000	27,100	30,400	29,000	30,900	30,500	413,200
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (IPS)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	—	300	300	1,500
United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	—	1,700	1,500	2,200	2,100	2,400	2,000	2,100	—	3,300	3,500	20,800
U.N./FAO World Food Program	2,593,400	533,500	570,000	466,100	652,700	652,700	801,200	915,400	797,000	855,300	1,120,500	9,957,800
United Nations Fund for Development Planning and Projections	10,900	2,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,300
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	29,600	5,800	5,700	8,200	8,700	6,800	8,500	12,900	17,800	24,100	31,100	159,200
United Nations Institute for Namibia	4,500	2,300	3,100	3,400	2,300	4,300	3,500	—	—	—	—	23,400
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	457,900	131,600	147,500	136,400	123,800	122,700	137,200	148,900	—	—	—	1,406,000
U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Program:												
Regular Programs	195,100	162,300	281,900	318,900	420,200	329,800	346,000	282,900	281,000	335,500	395,300	3,348,900
Special Programs	520,300	107,700	215,100	155,400	88,100	81,200	98,900	176,000	160,000	125,800	150,200	1,878,700
United Nations Relief and Works Agency	1,499,200	158,900	183,700	180,700	183,900	195,400	177,600	169,400	170,900	181,100	188,700	3,289,500
UNRWA Special Projects	—	—	—	—	51,800	15,500	—	18,000	—	26,300	42,100	153,700
United Nations Development Fund for Women	500	4,000	1,900	3,000	—	—	3,300	2,300	5,200	6,300	7,100	33,600
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	19,400	2,200	2,600	2,400	2,300	3,000	2,300	—	—	—	—	34,200
United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	1,200	800	—	2,300
United Nations Volunteers Program	7,900	1,400	1,400	1,600	1,800	1,600	1,900	2,000	2,500	3,200	2,800	28,100
United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,600
Voluntary Fund for United Nations World Assembly on Aging	—	—	—	500	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100
WHO Special Programs[2]	221,400	76,000	84,700	33,900	82,200	83,400	86,400	88,100	103,000	146,500	169,600	1,225,200
WIPO Voluntary Programs	5,900	600	—	—	—	—	700	700	—	—	—	7,900
WMO Voluntary Cooperation Program	45,700	5,000	5,500	5,200	5,900	5,100	5,500	4,800	4,900	6,300	7,000	100,900
Inactive Special Voluntary Programs	1,182,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,182,900
Special Voluntary Programs	13,677,400	2,217,700	2,763,600	2,711,500	2,859,400	2,681,800	2,838,000	3,095,200	2,683,400	2,930,700	3,473,900	41,932,600
TOTAL	24,997,400	3,669,700	4,258,200	4,544,900	4,713,300	4,708,700	4,809,300	5,032,500	4,537,900	5,131,700	5,606,000	72,009,600

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[1] Became a specialized agency of the United Nations on December 17, 1974. Additionally, there are expenditures for unions in which the United States does not maintain membership. This amounted to $7.1 million in 1978, $8.1 million in 1979, $7.9 million in 1980, $8.6 million in 1981, $7 million in 1982, $7.8 million in 1983, $6.5 in 1984, $7.2 million in 1985, $9.3 million in 1986, $12.9 million in 1987, and $14.7 million in 1988.

[2] WHO special programs are the Malaria Eradication Special Account, the Medical Research Program, the Special Cholera Account, the Smallpox Eradication Program, the Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion, the Onchocerciasis Control Program, Tropical Disease Research Program, Sasakawa Health Trust Fund, Primary Health Care Initiative Fund, and Global Program on AIDS.